LD
781
D519
J23
c.2

U.C.D. LIBRARY

A FARMER WITHOUT A FARM

Forty-Two Years of California Agricultural Administration

The Memoirs of W.C. "Jake" Jacobsen

DIRECTOR W.C. "JAKE" JACOBSEN c. 1957

UCD LIBRARY

Shields Library University of California, Davis

The Oral History Center

A FARMER WITHOUT A FARM

FORTY-TWO YEARS OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

THE MEMOIR OF W.C. "JAKE" JACOBSEN

Prefaced by a copy of the Commendation from the California State Board of Agriculture

Interviews conducted by Don Weinland and A. I. Dickman

c 1980 by the Regents of the University of California

All uses of this manuscript are covered by a legal agreement between the Regents of the University of California and Mr. W. C. Jacobsen, dated April 15, 1979. All literary rights, including the right to publish, are reserved to the Shields Library, University of California, Davis. No part of the manuscript may be quoted for publication without the written permission of the University Librarian, University of California, Davis. The legal agreement with Mr. Jacobsen requires that he be notified of the request and allowed 30 days in which to respond.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
HISTORY OF THE INTERVIEW	v
ORIGINS	1
EARLY LIFE	4
GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DAYS	6
COLLEGE	10
VACATION JOBS	11
U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK	13
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE	16
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE JOB	18
RELATIONS WITH GOVERNOR	23
DEPARTMENT HISTORY BRIEF	32
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS	37
FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS	42
MARKETS	44
ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE	46
DEPARTMENT LOCATIONS	48
NOTES ON THE DEPARTMENT	50
AGRICULTURAL CODES	51
LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE	53
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE	55
RODENT, WEED, AND PEST CONTROL	57
ANIMAL INSPECTION AND CONTROL	75
MARKETING LAWS	77

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Continued)

	Page
MARKET ENFORCEMENT	84
DEPARTMENT NAME CHANGE	87
LEGISLATIVE DUTIES	89
FARM ORGANIZATIONS	93
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE	96
DEPARTMENTAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	98
POT POURRI	102
INDEX	111

of California Director of Agriculture

field, and in his years of untiring service, has served within the California Department of Agriculture as Department Zoologist, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Co-

# of California Director of Agriculture
W. C. JACOBSEN
and Statement of Appreciation by the State Board of Agriculture

Whereas, William C. Jacobsen, born in San Francisco, California, April 20, 1894, and a graduate of the University of California, has completed forty-two years of faithful and outstanding service to the State of California, and two and a half years of prior service with the United States Government; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen, terminating his state service career December 31, 1959, has filled with honor and distinction the high post of Director of the California Department of Agriculture since his appointment to that office by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on July 23, 1954; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen has probably done more than any other man to establish the agricultural regulatory, control and service work on the high plane achieved in California; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen, recognizing and keeping pace with changing conditions, has, in recent years, increased the Department of Agriculture's service to the State's agricultural commodity groups by extending assistance through "self-help" marketing programs with the highest degree of benefit to thousands of growers and others; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen has contributed greatly to the development of California's agricultural laws through his many years as Department of Agriculture's representative in legislative matters; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen has done much to increase the status, effectiveness and importance of County Agricultural Commissioners, County Sealers of Weights and Measures, and others in the field service of the Department; and

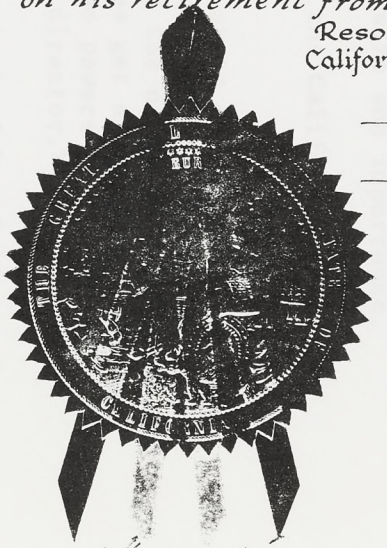
Whereas, Director Jacobsen has contributed much toward solution of difficult problems existing between states, particularly in the agricultural field, through his influence and good offices as Secretary, and later as Chairman of the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation; and

field, and in his years of untiring service, has served within the California Department of Agriculture as Department Zoologist, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control, Chief of the Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection, Chief of the Division of Plant Industry, Interim Director of Agriculture, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, and Deputy Director of Agriculture; and

Whereas, Director Jacobsen, a man of broad vision, varied interests, and many talents, has served with distinction as President of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, as a member of the Study Committee on Federal Aid to Agriculture of the United States Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as Secretary of the Western Plant Quarantine Board, as a member, National Plant Board, as Secretary of the Western Interstate Committee on Agriculture of the Council of State Governments, as a member of the Joint Wildlife Management Committee of California, and as Assistant Secretary, California State Board of Agriculture.

Now, therefore, be it RESOLVED, that in view of Director Jacobsen's outstanding and varied services to the State and Nation over a period of forty-two years, the California State Board of Agriculture does highly commend our friend W. C. "Jake" Jacobsen, a truly dedicated and able public servant, for his faithfulness to duty and his loyalty to public trust, and does express deep appreciation and warm friendship toward him on his retirement from public service.

Resolution Adopted Unanimously,
California State Board of Agriculture.



Secretary of State

John S. Watson
John S. Watson, President

Frank M. Shay
Vice President

Don C. Bullock

K. I. Christierson

John V. Newman

Jack R. Kuldsen

Lloyd Saunders

Chas. Paul

Romain Young
Executive Secretary

Dated - January 18, 1960

HISTORY OF THE INTERVIEW

In 1918, W. C. "Jake" Jacobsen, hired by George Hecke, the State Commissioner of Horticulture, began work as the Superintendent of Rodent Control. The Horticulture Commission was the predecessor of the present Department of Food and Agriculture so that "Jake," who served for 42 years in various executive capacities including the Directorship, until his retirement in 1960, has witnessed and participated in the formation and development of the department to its present size and importance.

Mr. Jack T. Pickett, Editor and Publisher of the California Farmer expressed the general opinion when he wrote:

"I would say that 'Jake' was one of the best state directors we've ever had. As far as I could observe, he had complete harmony in the whole department. All his efforts were directed to the needs of the farmer and the farmer alone. He did not let his energies get diverted by consumer groups, he resisted all attempts to dilute the powers of the state at his level. He was a strong, firm and well-loved director."

Of course, the pressures on regulation and control of herbicides and pesticides in the 1950's and earlier were from sources quite different from those facing the department today. "Jake" answers a question regarding the influence of environmentalists: "They didn't become prominent until the tail-end of the 1940's. Nobody knew what an ecologist or an environmentalist was back in the days when I started.

The commendation given to Mr. Jacobsen on his retirement from the California State Board of Agriculture adds detail to his dedicated and devoted service. In brief, it credits him, more than any other man, with establishing the agricultural regulatory control and service work of the department; for his contribution to commodity groups through "self-help" marketing programs; for the development of sound agricultural laws; for increasing the effectiveness of those in the field service of the department; for his interaction with other states, and for his service on many key committees both within and outside the State of California.

Friends and colleagues of Mr. Jacobsen raised the funds to have the Oral History Office of the University of California at Davis produce his memoir. Don Weinland, himself a retired employee of the department, became the co-interviewer and editor along with A. I. "Dick" Dickman, head of the Oral History Office who also prepared the index and did the topical editing. They asked questions of Mr. Jacobsen which together with his answers were taped and the tape transcribed by departmental personnel including Nancy Leffler who also typed the final manuscript.

There were four taping sessions in the Spring of 1979 held in Mr. Jacobsen's home. His health at the time appeared good and his memory was excellent. Mr. Jacobsen reviewed the transcript and added illuminating hand written notes that brought out further highlights and details.

The primary objective was to secure an individualized picture of the department as seen through "Jake's" eyes which would flesh out and humanize the events and personalities that shaped the growth of the department over the years. The memoir also provides a brief genealogy of the Jacobsen family and a short account of his growing up years, and of his marriage.

The memoir is in the actual words of W. C. Jacobsen. Reading it is like listening to him talk because it retains the freshness and charm of his conversation. The interviewers/editors believe that the project has achieved its objectives. The reader will be the best judge of that.

A. I. Dickman, Head
Oral History Office - Shields Library
University of California, Davis

ORIGINS

AlD Jake, will you tell us something about your family background?

WCJ My paternal grandfather was born on one of the north Frisian Islands (Fohr) when it was part of Denmark. He was a seaman and became first mate on a sailing ship bound for California in 1848 or 1849. Like many of seamen who reached our shores in those years, he jumped ship and headed for the gold diggings. He was naturalized at Weaverville in Trinity County, California in 1852. There are three groups of Frisian Isalnds, (East Frisian, South Frisian, and north Frisian) which are in the north seas and extend from Holland to up along the west coast of Jutland, which is the peninsula tipped by Denmark. He was naturalized under his Danish name, (Jappen). It was purely by accident that I found that out through my mother one day when I told her that I would be in Weaverville (1922).

AID What was your grandfather's full name?

WCJ Jacob Jappen.

AID You don't know the year he was born or died?

WCJ No.

AID And now about your mother?

WCJ She was born in England of Hanoverian parents in 1866. This was in the days early in the development of making sugar from sugar beets. There was quite a development of that science in Germany. Since the top Hanoverians were part of the English royality, they were aware of the progress in this field. Her father was a specialist in "sugar baking," and was called over to England to work in the new sugar refinery that they were building there.

Several of the youngsters in the family including my mother and three or four of her sisters were born in England. When they were still kids, they would be sent back to Germany and they were raised by their grandparents on a farm in Hanover, not too far from Bremenhaven.

AID Who was her father?

WCJ His name was George Kriete. I heard very little about him. Actually, I heard more about her grandparents. My mother had three sisters and a brother in the Bay Region. She joined them there. She was one of the younger of the family and came to the United States in the early 1880's.

AID You know when your mother was born?

WCJ Yes, she was born April 13, 1866. My father was also born in 1866.

AID And what was your mother's full name?

WCJ Emma Katherine Kriete.

AID And your father's full name?

WCJ Cornelius Justus Jacobsen.

AID And where did they meet?

WCJ In San Francisco. My father's brother was killed in a train accident in Chicago, when on his way home to see his mother.

My father had an interest in becoming a maker of billiard tables as a successor to his brother in San Francisco. He had apprenticed to some extent to become a tischler or cabinet maker and become a "tischlermackermeister" or master cabinet maker, but he got tired of that. He didn't like it, it was too confining.

AID What was the word?

WCJ The word is "tischlermackermeister," in other words, a master of making tables or cabinets.

My father went to work as a miner in Siskiyou County in the tunnels which were being built to penetrate the Siskiyou Mountains for the railroad connecting Oregon and California. When that job was over he went back to San Francisco and hired out as a coachman for a business man by the name of Delger who also had a fruit farm near Healdsburg in Sonoma County. He looked forward to the time when he could become a farmer himself.

In those early days he became acquainted with poultrymen in Petaluma and apple growers near Sebastopol. He was a great booster for Luther Burbank.

AID How many children did they have, your mother and father?

WCJ Two: I had one brother who has passed on.

AID And his name and his date of birth?

WCJ His name was Otto Julius Jacobsen and he was born February 4, 1898, in San Francisco.

EARLY LIFE

WCJ You might wonder about those ancient Roman names in our family. My father's first and middle names were Cornelius Justus. My middle name is Cornelius and my brother's was Julius. Those Roman names still showed up every once in awhile, among kids that were born way back in the 1860's..

When the Romans were invading Britain, they used some of the Frisian Islands as debarking points for Britain.

AID What is your date of birth?

WCJ April 20, 1894.

AID And where were you born?

WCJ In San Francisco, in an upstairs flat on Illinois Street near 18th Street, long since covered up by the Union Iron Works, which later became a part of the Bethleham Steel Corporation. When I was a small kid, my dad was in the hay, grain, and feed business on Kentucky Street, which is now 3rd Street. And there was an open area between there and that part of the Union Iron Works where they were building ships. There is one noise that stays in my mind; putting the rivets in the Battle Ship Oregon that later went around the Horn to Cuba to make it's mark in the Spanish Amercian War. I can still hear that.

My father used to take me with him when he would go down to the docks in San Francisco to pick up grain and hay and from the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valley or coal which came in from Washington State. I can remember riding on a low flatbed truck bouncing over those cobble stones and the noise from the horses shoes.

AID Your father died in Prescott, Arizona?

WCJ In June 1912 at 46 years, and my mother died, I would say in 1948, when she was 82 years old and living down on the peninsula south of

San Francisco. My brother and his wife were seeing to her care at that time while they were still living in the Bay Region.

AID Your mother never remarried after her husband died?

WCJ Oh, no. When they were young, my parents built a house which is still standing on 22nd Street in San Francisco. Of course the neighborhood has deteriorated quite a bit as a residential area. It has become a commercial and industrial type of area.

AID Now what are your most vivid memories of your growing up years?

WCJ I went with my father when I was four and a half or five years old, on his trips. Everybody called him Mr. Con. Con is the nickname for Cornelius. There were lots of people who never knew him by his real name, but they knew Mr. Con who brought the coal, wood, hay or grain or who did the hauling.. I also attended the grammar school on the same block where we lived and had a teacher by the name of Miss Edwards who was the first of three teachers of that same name.

AID What street was that on?

WCJ The school faced on Tennesee Street between 20th and 2nd Streets. That grammar school and grounds actually ran clear across the block between Minnesota and Tennesee Streets. I remember that I could walk to school. I also attended the Mastick School in Alameda while I was living with my aunt and uncle. He was the postmaster in Alameda.

One thing that I remember very outstanding while living in Alameda and refreshed by our current discussion of energy problems: For weeks the discussions at many meals pertained to the wealth which would come from an investment in stock in a newly developing "Wave Motor Company." It seems that some group of people in San Francisco had perfected a machine or device that could utilize the never ending power that the ocean waves could yield when properly harnessed. The discussion also included the tremendous power of the tidal in-flow and out-flow through the Golden Gate. The magic of electricity was still new in those days (1899-1900).

AID Were you born at home or in the hospital?

WCJ At home. Most of the births were home births. Doctor Simpson was the doctor who brought me forth, I got to know him later on.

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DAYS

AID Where did you go to highschool?

WCJ In Prescott, Arizona, in the old brick building that had served as the first territorial capitol building in Arizona. Prescott was the territorial capitol for a number of years until Phoenix grew big enough to challenge the location of the capitol.

I also attended grammar school in Groom Creek, Arizona. This little town was six and a half or seven miles south of Prescott and over the divide, which put it in the drainage of the Hassayampa River. Residents in that drainage were known as "Hassayampers" and the legend has that they never can tell the truth if they ever bathed or swam in or drank from the waters of that stream and also, sooner or later would return to die in the region of the Hassayampa River.

The school at Groom Creek was the typical one room, rough-board building seating about 30 students. My brother and I had to walk about a mile and a third to attend there. I do not remember more than twelve or fifteen in attendance at any time so we had pretty good attention from the teacher at times. She was responsible for all eight grades. This part of my schooling days was really an outstanding experience.

Sometimes we had snow in the winter and we were kept home if there was more than eight inches on the ground. The road followed a creek for about a third of a mile and my brother and I built a "sluice box" to see if we could pick up a few gold nuggets. We do get some colors but nothing outstanding.

AID Why did your father move to Prescott?

WCJ In the winter of 1899, he contracted double pneumonia. While convalescing, his doctor told him that the climate in the Bay Region was too humid for the permanent abscess he developed, and that in order to survive he would have to move to a drier climate. This was not unlike the instructions they gave TB patients.

Prescott, which has an elevation of 5,280 feet, it was snowing and there was a foot of snow on the ground, so the doctor there told him he had better not stick around Prescott, but should move to Phoenix for the winter. I never did live in Phoenix and by the time I caught up with them, they were back in Prescott. This was in June 1900.

AID What was the name of the aunt and uncle with whom you stayed in Alameda?

WCJ William Leydecker. My aunt also had a brother in Alameda who was in the saloon business.

AID What was her brother's name?

WCJ Arnhart Kriete. I visited with him frequently. He helped me get shipped to Prescott. I rode on the Santa Fe railroad. That was my first experience with an overland train. I was already well acquainted with ferry boats going back and forth between San Francisco and Alameda and the commuter trains.

Alameda had two commuter railroads; one a narrow gauge and the other a broad gauge. They both ran close to where my uncle lived. Earlier, when we went to visit on a Sunday, I remember on the ferry boat that someone played the accordion, and I hoped that some day I'd learn how to play an accordion, but never did.

AID When you moved to Prescott, you learned how to ride horseback?

WCJ Oh, very much so, we all had a horse and before long the family accumulated cows and several dozen chickens. My father was cordial to the idea of developing quite a flock of chickens. He would have young chicks or setting eggs shipped from Petaluma. He had one time about 4,000 birds in his flock, which was unusual for that part of the country. So, I was raised in the chicken and dairy business on a small scale. We had about five or six cows and sold milk to people who wanted home dairy milk. I remember delivering milk on horseback.

There was a fella that lived at one of the mines close by and he had watched my mother and dad milk the cows, and saw the care they had taken with the milk. One day he said to my mother, "I can't understand why there is hair in the milk. I've seen you strain the milk." I never did tell that it was horse hair. I had the quart measuring cup hanging from the saddle horn. Whenever there was a place I could rinse the cup out, I did, but if it wasn't handy, I just poured the milk in the cup to measure it, and of course a little horse hair got in it. That was my experience with milk sanitation very early in my life.

AID Jake, describe yourself as a young man in high school. What kind of a person were you?

WCJ Well, rather indifferent for the first two years until I became aware that it was going to be important for me to get some passing grades.

I flunked two courses in my sophomore year in high school, largely because I thought I could take on jobs to help me pay my own way through school. Because my folks lived out in the country, room and board was a cost factor in town. One of the jobs was to deliver the morning paper in half of the town, so I had to get up at 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the morning in order to get my papers out and then get back to school. Not much time for study and I was not only sleepy in school but felt a little bit indifferent about the importance of schooling until the principal of the high school finally called me in and said, "Now here it is. I'm going to lay it on the line. If you ever want to get to be anybody, you've got to get yourself qualified to go to college." After that, school really began to mean something to me. I had no way of participating in any social activities in high school, because my folks lived out in the country, and they counted on me being home over weekends. I tried out for football; it was useless. Men didn't bother with basketball, that was for the girls. I tried out for track, but I wasn't fast enough to make the team.

AID Did you drive a hearse one summer?

WCJ It just happened that when I was going to school in Prescott and my folks were living out in Groom Creek, if the stable owner was short of someone to drive a hearse or a bus to meet the train, George Ruffner, who owned the stable there would call across the street to the grocery store where I often worked to see if Jake was there and "could he take the bus down to the depot today?" If the train was off schedule or the regular bus driver wasn't available, I would do it. Lester Ruffner, his brother, was the mortician, that's how the hearse got into the picture. It was infrequent.

AID When did you start your stamp collection?

WCJ 1905.

AID Do you still keep it up?

WCJ Limitedly because I developed cataracts in 1961, so I had to practically quit it.

AID Did you inherit it from somebody?

WCJ From my father--not that he was in any sense a stamp collector, but he always had an interest in it. When he went over to Germany to visit his mother in 1905, he was able to pick up some old Schleswig-Holstein stamps that he had put in an envelope as a youngster and brought these home.

When he was in Berlin, on that trip, he ordered two Schwamberger stamp albums. These were considered the best for that era, one for me and one for my brother. I still have mine even though it is hopelessly out of date. It was printed in three languages: German, French, and English. It was really a quite impressive volume and is now a real souvenir.

My objective was to get as many different kinds of stamps as possible, but living out in the sticks made trading with other collectors impossible. It really didn't get proper attention until after the folks moved back to town.

When I moved to Sacramento in January 1918, I left my duplicators and a small coin collection with my mother in Berkeley. These were still there when the September 1923 "Berkeley Fire" came over the hills from the north and completely wiped her out and of course any of my possessions that I had left with her. Many of these could have been pretty valuable by now.

Furthermore my work with the U. S. Biological Survey and the State Commissioner of Horticulture were mainly in the field (1916-1921) and then later when I undertook night law school (1933-1937) there was no time for anything like stamp collecting. Our first daughter (Shirley) was born in 1926 and that took a little extra time at night.

AID How many were in your high school class?

WCJ Well, we started with about 28, but there were only nine in our graduating class, five boys and four girls as I recall or it might have been vice versa.

COLLEGE

AID How many of those nine went to college, besides yourself?

WCJ All of the boys went to college--three of them went to Stanford. I was admitted to the University of Arizona and then when my father died, I talked to the principal who was also my Latin prof. in high school. I told him mother wanted to move back to California where her sisters and brothers were and what could I do about getting enrolled at Cal instead of the University of Arizona in Tuscon. He fixed it up for me, and by paying a late registration fee of $5.00, I got into the University of California at Berkeley. That tickled my mother because she always was very partial to the University of California.

AID So that put you in what class?

WCJ In the class of 1916. I entered late in September 1912.

AID What were some of your college subjects?

WCJ My father wanted me to be a teacher so I enrolled in the college of letters, because he thought that was the best profession for people in our status. I took courses in Latin, Greek, and German. I took all the German I could get. I wanted to take Spanish too, but I couldn't get it in. My advisor was a Latin professor. He told me that I had to have a science, and I said, "O.K. I want to take zoology or botany." He said, "That's not science, what I am talking about is physics and chemistry." And I said, "I am not interested because I had those in high school. All of the time that I lived in the country, I wanted to know the names of trees or plants and the name of an animal or a bird. And nobody could tell me, so I want to learn how to be able to identify plants and animals." He said, "I guess I can't help you any more." That was the last of him as advisor. So then I enrolled essentially as a pre-med, and that meant I had to take zoology. Botany became my minor. We had military science in those days. Bob Sprowl was in Berkeley as a student a little ahead of me and Earl Warren was in law school there at the time. I came to know a lot of pre-med students, because they were in the same zoology classes. Quite a few of them commuted from San Francisco to Berkeley every day on the ferry boat and train.

VACATION JOBS

AID When were you a mucker in the mines?

WCJ My first summer vacation from Cal in 1913.

AID Tell us a little about it.

WCJ Well, I went up to Amador County where I had been given so-called virgin territory by the Success Publishing Company to sell a book "Household Discoveries and Mrs. Curtis's Cookbook," also Hearst's, Good House Keeping and Cosmopolitan magazines.

I did all right, in Ione. I made about six or seven sales. I made a few canvasses in Jackson and the third woman I met (I remember her name was Spagnoli), she told me there had been a man through here just the past winter with the same offerings. My response was, "They told me this was virgin territory and had never been canvassed." She said, "He was around here for a couple of weeks." That's the way I found out that he had sold the cream of the crop. I thought, well, the heck with this outfit. So, I called up their headquarters in San Jose and I told them that the territory had been misrepresented and did they have any other virgin territories that I could move to? They said, "Sorry, no."

More or less accidentally, I noticed a woman on the porch across the street from where I was staying who looked like my English teacher back in Prescott, Arizona. And I walked over and boy, we had a reunion immediately. Her father was a leading merchant in the town of Ione. I told her my disappointment with the books and magazines. She asked, "What are you going to do now?" I said, "Early in July, I have a job with the U.S. Biological Survey." And she said, "What are you going to do in the meantime?" I said, "I'll do anything I can in order to keep a few chips coming in." She introduced me to a man by the name of Kerr who was associated with some of the mines up in Amador County. Kerr knew the superintendant at the Empire mine and told me he would put in a word for me. I went to work in the mine the next day, and that's how I happened to be doing a mucking job there. I had helped my father do assessment

work on mining claims down in Arizona, so I wasn't a green pea at it. I had my fingers crossed because I wasn't yet 21, and it was supposed to be against the law for anybody to work in a mine until they were 21 years old. But no questions were ever asked. So I arranged to stay at the miners boarding house and I was put to work at the 3,300 foot level. I worked at that level and on the 3,600 foot level, until early July.

U.S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK

I had previously become pretty well acquainted with the staff in the zoology department, and found that I would be able to obtain the courses that I wanted.

One late April or May afternoon, I happened to be late on doing a lab problem when Dr. Kofoid, the head of the zoology department came into the lab and looked around and he asked whether any of us were interested in going to work for the U.S. Biological Survey. He said that it had to do with the control of ground squirrels on Forest Service lands where they bordered on areas of agricultural production. The biological survey had just been given an appropriation by Congress after it was learned that it doesn't do the farmers any good to clean up the ground squirrels that are doing damage to crops, unless the Forest Service does something about their adjacent federally owned lands. He said that at four o'clock, the next afternoon, there would be a representative of the Biological Survey in the University President's office for job interviews. So that's how I happened to get into work with the U.S. Biological Survey. It was right down the line of my interests. Nowadays, you hear talk about ecology, I started being an ecologist or environmentalist right then.

AID You really expected to go into medical school?

WCJ Yes, I had. In July, I began that summer job with the U.S. Biological Survey at 75 dollars a month and worked the two following summers. I even worked for them a couple of winter vacations. When I was working for the Biological Survey, I got acquainted with a lot of people in Western Utah and parts of Nevada and California. In the winter of 1915, I helped them establish their predatory animal control office in Winnemuca. It was a hell of a cold winter, I remember. Rabies was in the wildlife at that time. Some guy from Los Angeles took a dog up into Oregon, and that dog later became rabied and was responsible for infecting coyotes and bobcats.

Rabies spread in the wildlife and farm animals down through Eastern Oregon into Northern Nevada and California. I remember too that it was reported that there were 113 patients taking the Pasteur treatment in Reno, Nevada, that winter.

I learned a lot about hydrophobia and helped put out bait stations to poison coyotes. Well, all of that enhanced my interest in medicine, but by the summer of 1918, I realized that it was going to cost me quite a bit of money to go medical school. That summer, I got acquainted with the young lady (Freda Stewart) who later became my wife. That blew the medical school idea. By that time I was with the State, and I thought that would be a satisfying occupation. And it actually turned out to be wonderful for me. I will always enjoy the life I had as a result. We had two very fine daughters and seven grandchildren.

AID What was your job when you graduated from Cal?

WCJ I automatically continued with the U.S. Biological Survey on a permanent basis. I did field control work with ground squirrels and other field rodents, and of course by then I had learned quite a bit about predatory animals and their control.

As a result of my experience in Nevada with the rabies situation, the biological survey put me in charge of their field work here in California in 1916. In November 1917, I was invited to talk to the county horticultural commissioners who had been charged with the responsibility by the legislature of including rodent and weed control among their responsibilities. The old state commission of horticulture and these county horticultural commissioners were primarily enforcement and service people, but they also carried on a lot of work in helping the horticultural and agricultural expansion in their localities. You remember it was not until 1914, that the agricultural extension service came into being.

AID What predatory animal control methods were used when you were with the U.S. Biological Survey?

WCJ We recommended the use of paid hunters and trappers instead of bounties. We did a lot of poisoning. I worked under Stanley Piper and Ed Sands developing a system where we put strychnine capsules into little cubes of tallow or pork fat. We used to shoot wild horses and judiciously placed these little cubes of poisoned tallow close to where we had established a horse meat bait station, so we poisoned a great many of the predatory animals at that time, because of the rabies infection. That was the only sensible way because it was considered pretty hazardous to try to trap any coyotes. We couldn't tell if they were rabid or not. We also shot wild horses in some areas to help control their population.

AID Were the ranchers running both sheep and cattle?

WCJ To some extent; there wasn't too much segregation or rivalry that you hear so much about, between sheepmen and cattlemen. In 1918, when I first cooperated with the California Wool Growers Association,

we were paying bounties for coyotes that were being shot or trapped in Nevada and Oregon, because the bounty in California was higher than it was elsewhere. Fred Ellingwood was the secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, and T. H. Ramsey was president of the California Cattlemen's Association, and they were sort of partners and shared an office in Red Bluff. So, that shows that there wasn't too much rivalry between the sheepmen and the cattlemen. With the Wool Growers Association, I worked in developing cooperative agreements with the Boards of Supervisors to pay hunters and trappers. We still were carrying on that plan of predatory animal control when I was last working for the Department of Agriculture. So, that goes back a little bit into history.

Chet Wing became the paid secretary of the Wool Growers Association from sometime shortly after 1918, and must have served in that capacity for over 50 years. Ellingwood and Ramsey weren't paid executives. Al Spencer became the Wool Grower Association President. So, I worked with all of them and helped clean up some of the worst lamb-loss areas through salaried hunters and trappers.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

AID Now in 1918, you met the lady who became Mrs. Jacobsen?

WCJ Yes.

AID Tell us about your courtship?

WCJ Her name was Freda Stewart and when I met her, she had just graduated from San Jose State Normal School.

Her father, Lewis Stewart, was superintendent of the Central California Cannery at Front and "D" Street in Sacramento. It was shortly taken over by the California Packing, Corporation which put out "Del Monte Brand" products. He learned cannery practice and management in a small cannery at Geysanville in Sonoma County, a few miles north of Healdsberg.

One of the owners of the Central California Cannery in Sacramento convinced them to improve his position by moving to Sacramento about 1901 or 1902. He was not only responsible for operating the cannery but he was also out in the field buying crops from producers. He was quite well known when I became aquainted with the Stewart family. He later became regional supervisor of all of the canneries operated by Cal Pack (Del Monte) in the Sacramento Valley. There were two big canneries here in Sacramento, one in Yuba City and another in Gridley, and one down near Locke that specialized in canning asparagus. I learned quite a bit about the cannery business from him.

Freda became a teacher at the Fruitridge Grammer School just outside of Sacramento to the South. I sparked her until we were married on July 22, 1920, and we lived together for 56 years until she succumbed to multiple sclerosis in October 1975. She was completely bedridden for the last eleven and one-half years.

AID Do you have children?

WCJ First daughter, Shirley, now Mrs. James O. Flint, was born in 1926, and the second daughter, Willa was born seven years later and now lives in Baltimore, the wife of a Lutheran Pastor, Rev. Frank Lampe III. So, we have the two daughters, and seven grandchildren, two here in California, and five in the East; two in Philadelphia, one in Madison, Wisconsin, one in St. Mary's, Maryland, and another with his mother in Baltimore.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE JOB

AID How did you happen to leave the U.S. Biological Survey people and go to the State?

WCJ Well, that's a long story but I'll try to brief it up for you.

Actually, I think a press release from the Bureau of Biological Survey in the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated some real success from the field trials with different kinds of poisoned baits against western field rodent such as ground squirrels, pocket gophers, prairie dogs and field mice, and that the field assistants would be available to explain or demonstrate the methods.

Our field supervisor Stanley E. Piper had worked intensely on these field trials for several years and the control work on the National Forestry served as proving grounds on their value. He had trained six or eight of us who had been on this cooperative control program with the U. S. Forest Service. California's problem with ground squirrels had been long and unsuccessful with bounties and our coordinated poisoning and gasing methods. I found this out later when I had to write up the history of Ground Squirrel Control in California in 1918 for our "Ground Squirrels" issue of the monthly bulletin (November 1918).

In the fall of 1916, I received requests from several county horticultural commissioners in anticipation of their extra responsibility for ground squirrel control promised for the 1917 Legislature. County Board of Supervisors were happy that someone besides themselves would have to take the heat. My first request was from the county squirrel inspect in Fresno County because he expected he would be under the horticultural commissioners; other requests were from the commissioners of Tulare, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties in that order. Mind you, I didn't know anything about the proposed new law, nor was I aware of the work of the U.S. Public Health Service in controlling ground squirrels because squirrels harbored bubonic plague fleas. My work had been more or less isolated on the national forests, but the county horticultural commissioner in Tulare County, Charles Collins

asked me if I knew George Hecke, the State Commissioner of Horticulture who was responsible for supervising the activities of all the county commissioners.

Receiving a negative response from me, he proceeded to write Hecke and ask him to have me on the program for the next county commissioner's annual meeting to be held at the State Capitol in November 1917. Before that time, the 1917 Legislature had made ground squirrel control work a part of their duties and the new added job became effective in July 1917. Well, I spoke to the group and had a hectic time because all I knew was control procedures.

The law meant nothing to me and I learned that Hecke had the loan of two men from the U.S. Public Health Service to help him with his supervisory responsibilities and to advise the county men on the last methods in control procedures. He wrote me an invitation to come see him as soon as convenient. I had dates for most of the rest of the year but agreed to stop in Sacramento on my way to Siskiyou County. Well, he offered me a job at twice the pay I was getting from the federal agency.

While in Siskiyou County, I talked the offer over with the commissioner and he advised me to take it. But then complications appeared. I had made application for officers training camp to go in 1918 and under the circumstances, I might not get a release from the Biological Survey. I stopped at Sacramento on my way back to Berkeley and told Hecke about the complications, but I was interested in the job. He told me he thought he could overcome the complication and would contact Washington. Unknown to me, the Washington, D.C. Office had filed for my exemption from the draft and that they thought it would be impossible for them to find a successor. They told Hecke that they would not object if I would continue to serve the Biological Survey even though on the State payroll until successor could be found. Hecke made the whole matter conditioned upon my ability to prepare and get published a ground squirrel issue of the state commissioners monthly bulletin and that he would renew a request for draft exemption.

Before the end of 1917, I advised him that I would tackle the state job and what kind of a staff I would need. So, I finished the year as a federal employee and started January 1, 1918 as State Superintendent of Rodent Control. I carried both jobs until May 1918 when the federals found a successor for their work. Talk about pressure! I often have wondered how it was done and what kept me from blowing the whole deal.

After the copy for the squirrel bulletin was in the State Printer's hands, I got my orders to report to Camp Zachary Taylor for field artillery officers training or if I wanted, I could go to Kelly Field in Texas under the draft. When I went down to Berkeley on

November 9, 1918 to get my transportation, they told me at the draft board, that Washington advised them to have me come back the next day. Actually, it developed that the November 11, 1918 Armistice was in the making so all I have is the orders to go but never went! But, I did move to Sacramento when the population estimated to be was 51,000 and have been here ever since. What a life! Fortunately, I accumulated a wonderful staff and that sort of smoothed things out for most of 1918.

WCJ During the fall of 1916, and most of 1917, I had not only become acquainted with many county horticultural commissioners, but also with many of original agricultural extension service people, (farm advisors) in the counties. In those beginning days, the college of agriculture recruited qualified men from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or people who had been in in some significant agricultural or horticultural work. That was before a crop of extension county agents were trained at Berkeley. So, working on my own, I already knew quite a few county horticultural commissioners, the old timers in the extension service. Some of them weren't too cordial to the new ideas that Professor Crocheron was bringing into the picture because of his strict regime.

I remember working with Billy Heileman in Glenn County, Herman Baade in Napa County, (your Dad, Don), Henry Weinland in San Diego County, Ralph Robertson in San Joaquin County, George Kueutzer in Kern County and Al Jungerman in Stanislaus County. I got along well with them being with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and all of them were fine cooperators with the county horticultural commissioners.

AID What was your salary?

WCJ I started with the U. S. Biological Survey at $75.00 a month, that's $900.00 a year, and they raised me in March 1917 to $100.00 a month. And then Hecke offered me $200.00 a month, that was double. You'll remember I had to handle the federal job until May 1918, so I handled both jobs, and got paid for one.

DW You mentioned the County Horticultural Commissioner's meeting in the State Assembly Chambers. Were they much more prominent in our society then, than they are today?

WCJ Probably among the agricultural people, they were very prominent with the citrus and deciduous orchard business and with nurserymen. They were honestly trying to prevent the spread of pests between counties as well as from other states and countries. They had county quarantines, one county against other counties to keep pests out. They were more important factors in the larger agricultural counties. Things finally got straightened out by virtue of changes in the statutes.

DW You came with the State officially then in January 1918, and you retired on what day?

WCJ January 1, 1960.

Q. That was 42 years.

WCJ Right.

WCJ Before we go on, there are a couple of interesting facts that we should not overlook. First of all-so far as I know-California is the only State that has agricultural law enforcement officers at the county level such as the county horticultural commissioners now called county agricultural commissioners (since 1929). They and their deputies have had to qualify by examination given by the State Commissioner of Horticulture. The inspector were similarly included later. Consequently the more important agricultural counties assumed the costs of these important protective functions commensurate with their needs.

It all started in 1880 when the grape and wine producing people realized that they needed the authority of government to help prevent the spread of insect pests and plant diseases. The State Board of Agricultural Commissioners was created at that time. The next year, legislation was added at the instigations of fruit-tree people by including a state horticultural officer and the law was stated to be "for the protection of the interests of horticulture and verticulture." These two early laws made use of the quarantine principle to prevent the movement of infested or infected fruits, nursery stock and other materials. A third law authorized county boards of supervisors to appoint county boards of horticultural commissioners with power to abate nuisances occassionally by pest presence on the property of owners who did not take proper steps to clean up pests on their lands.

There had already been in operation during the 1870's, an important motivating influence in the form of annual fruit growers conventions. Through their recommendation and resolutions much of the protective legislation had been conceived. The reason I know about these important meetings is because in the late 1920's and up until at least 1937, I was the Secretary for these conventions and did the leg work in getting them into operation. It is my recollection that the last one was at Bakersfield in 1937 and it was the 69th of these conventions which by that time became known as the Fruit Growers and Farmers Conventions.

In 1929, the mix-up between the State Board of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Society both of which managed the California State Fair got straightened out and a State Board of Agriculture was created to serve as a sort of policy making agency for the Department. I

remember that when I was Director, I engineered the inclusion in the 1954 "California Blue Book" a history of the State Department of Agriculture so that there would be a more readily available idea of its development without the study and research I had gone through to obtain an understanding of its formation.

The legislatures of 1903 and 1905 did much to clarify the office of State Commissioner of Horticulture first by substituting one head instead of a Board in 1903 and then clarifying his responsibilities in 1905. In the case of the counties, it took until 1911 to establish one county horticultural commissioner, in each county instead of the county boards. One of my jobs during the 1920's was to meet with county boards of supervisors to arrange for county horticultural commissioners in counties still backward then.

This was made easier after we were able to fuse in the weights and measures work and by having one horticultural commissioner in two adjacent counties by having him take over the duties of the then "deputy state sealer of weights and measures" for whose services the counties had to reimburse the state. For a long time, both Alpine and Mono counties were without commissioner service. Maybe they still are.

It was also in 1929 that Hecke designated me to be the Department's representative before the committees of the Legislature after the fusion of the several separate agencies into the Department of Agriculture; it was understandable that the heads of these believed themselves to the more knowledgeable about their functions but it led to some confusion. They still appeared for detailed explanations but under my supervision. This made an extra job for me but it paid off later when the agricultural statutes were collected into the agricultural code.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNORS

DW During your 42 years, you served as the acting director, how many times?

WCJ Well, actually twice, first time in 1931 from the end of April until sometime in September. At that time Governor James Rolph, ex-mayor of San Francisco, had been elected governor. I had become acquainted with him several years before, when there were relatively few politicians. The rivalries were mainly between the two branches of the Republican Party, the conservatives, and the progressives.

Late in December 1920, Hecke called in top staff and advised that he thought Avery Hoyt should serve as acting director. He was one of Hecke's right hand men and had served effectively in the plant quarantine and pest control phases of the Departments activities and had a well-rounded knowledge of the then activities of the Department.

Hecke was smart; he had written a letter of resignation to Rolph. I remember meeting with Governor Rolph at a friend's house and they mentioned that I was working for the State. He said, "What department are you with?" I said, "The Department of Agriculture." "Oh, you are one of those Hecke men. You know one of the biggest disappointments to me in becoming governor is; one of the first things I was going to do, I was going to fire Hecke. I missed out on that so that is a big disappointment."

DW Did you ever find out why he wanted to fire him?

WCJ There was some controversy over the man who Rolph had tentatively selected to be director, Dudley Moulton. He had been agricultural commissioner for the City and County of San Francisco and was primarily an entomologist. He had graduated from Stanford.

He did not have the support of the agricultural industry nor that of some of the people who had helped Rolph with the financing of Rolph's campaign for the governorship. Moulton had also developed a bad habit of charging fifty-cents for inspection certificates.

He maintained that it was his right to do so on the basis of the law making him a plant quarantine guardian. He already was being compensated for his job as commissioner and it was his duty to make inspections and issue certificates without charge. Hecke made me the hatchet man to get him straightened out. This, of course, incurred his enmity toward me coupled with the fact that he thought I wanted the directorship which was not the case at that time. Rolph finally had his way and appointed Moulton.

Dudley came in; he gave me six weeks to find another job. I had already had 13 years service with the Department, so believed that my record as a civil service employee didn't warrant that kind of treatment and told him so. His response was that he didn't think I could serve except as Hecke wanted. My response was that I was working for all the people of California in accordance with my best effort.

DW And that was what year?

WCJ That was the summer of 1931. So I worked under Rolph as acting director until that September.

DW And then the next time you were acting director?

WCJ Well, that was when Goodwin Knight was governor. A. A. Brock had been director and I was assistant Director (noncivil service). Brock had been having heart problems and decided to retire and did the end of January 1954. He suggested to Knight that I could take over. There was some question as to whether Knight was going to select someone among the politicals or whether he was going to let me carry on as acting director until he could make up his mind. Well, I had been serving with him as executive secretary of the State Commission on Interstate Cooperation. He was Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of that Commission and I had been the executive secretary since 1939. As you know, he became Governor when Earl Warren went to the U. S. Supreme Court. He knew me very well and knew something about my background and history. I became acting director April 1954. After about four months he finally called me in and said, "What the hell is all this business about you being acting director? Let's make it the real thing." So, you can see that we were on a very cordial basis.

DW You were appointed then as the director?

WCJ Yes. As soon as Brock left, I handled it; that was all there was to it.

DW Did you have the official title as director?

WCJ Yes about June 1954. My serving as acting director was purely for the fact that he hadn't formally appointed me as director, and I hadn't taken the oath as director, and not been sworn in by Frank Jordan, the Secretary of State. As far as the governor was concerned, I was doing everything the director was supposed to do and he referred to me as the director. It wasn't more than three or four months in the acting capacity.

DW But you were sworn in.

WCJ Yes.

DW When you first started who was governor?

WCJ William D. Stephens.

DW Who was the first governor you got to know quite well?

WCJ Governor Stephens.

DW What kind of governor was Governor Stephens?

WCJ A moderate type of man; he was a good governor. He had served in many civic activities and in Congress. I got quite well acquainted with him personally, and went on several trips with him at his request. I was with him when he dedicated the court house in Plumas County at Quincy. Following the ceremonies there, I traveled through the northeastern counties with him because I knew quite a few people up there including members of the county boards of supervisors. I had contacted them earlier with reference to cooperation with the county horticultural commissioners in rodent and predatory animal control.

I can remember quite vividly one of the first jobs that they gave me when I came to work for the State. We had considerable moisture that winter. Bats had been roosting in the decorative towers on the old governor's mansion for quite a few years. Governor Stephens called over to George Hecke on the phone, and asked whether he had anybody in his outfit who could help clean the bats out of the belfry (Laughter), at the Governor's mansion. Hecke says, "Well, we'll try to find somebody (laughter)."

So they sent me over to the Governor's office and his secretary and others on the staff wanted to know what I could do about it. I said, "My job is rodent control, a bat isn't a rodent by any means. If you think I can use my rodent control talents on bats, you have got another guess coming, but I'll see what I can do." So, I gave it a try. It turned out to be a hell of a job. It really is a wonder that I didn't kill myself. I had to use cyanide fumigation to kill the bats. Then to kill the odor, I sprayed the heck out of the interior

more hateful man in the world than Hecke. "I don't think you can work for me," he said. And I said, "Well, there is one thing you have overlooked and that is I am working for the people of the State of California, not for any one individual." I said, "If you will just bide your time a while I'll go over and talk to the powers that be, and see what their attitude is, as to whether or not I'm obligated to follow your instructions to find another job." I knew the president of the Civil Service Commission and the director of Finance very well; they were the people who would know whether or not he was obligated to keep me on the job because of my 13 years under State Civil Service.

I was advised by them that there was a way that he could get rid of me if he really wanted to, but that he was not apt to do it, because everybody is acquainted with your work and they don't want to see it stopped.

In due time, Moulton got into trouble because his head of the Animal Industry Division, a veterinarian, was getting away with misapplication of funds for tuberculosis clean-up work that was going on, and Moulton didn't find it out quite soon enough. The Chairman of the State Board of Agriculture went over and told the Governor, "We can't stomach this guy Moulton any longer, let's get rid of him." After he submitted his resignation, Moulton finally came back to me and said, "If I had just a little sense and paid some attention to you, based upon your experience, I wouldn't be in this trouble. I'm very sorry for anything I might have done to you." I said, "Well, you did plenty." The depression had come along and he had reduced my compensation about $150.00 a month, so I had some headaches, but then I stayed in the Department all the time even though he subordinated me to people that I'd been supervising for years. So he apologized, but it was a little late then.

Governor Rolph followed the further recommendation of the State Board of Agriculture and appointed A. A. Brock then serving as County Agricultural Commissioner of Orange County to the Director position. This proved to be an excellent selection. Brock had advanced himself over the years through self study in a truly serious manner. He became exceedingly well informed on insect pest control operation of an insectary, had passed all necessary examinations, successfully admitted to the bar, understood the workings of farmer cooperatives and the Department of Agriculture. I had a great deal of admiration of his widespread knowledge and ability as an administrator. He told me that he was unhappy with the treatment I had been accorded by Moulton and that it would take a little time for him to get me back into the position in the Department that I merited. He served effectively until Culbert Olson was elected Governor. Olson appointed William Parker of San Joaquin County to the Director spot in the Department.

I had worked with Parker when he headed up a farm operation facility near Stockton for veterans under federal auspices. He had called upon me to give talks to his group on rodent, predatory animal, weed control, and the working of the state and county departments of agriculture including some emphasis on examinations for state and county positions.

From Brock's incumbency on through the terms of Governor Earl Warren, I had relatively limited contact with the Governor's Office although I was fairly well acquainted with Governor Olson, because when he was State Senator, he was a member of the Senate Committee of Agriculture before which I appeared many times.

Brock encouraged me to take up law school study to bolster my knowledge of constitutional law. This called for considerable night-time study, but I finally got my degree from the McGeorge School of Law in 1937. Thirty years later, I was granted the J. D. Degree from the same institution which by that time had become the law school for the University of the Pacific.

In 1939, the Legislature created the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation and they needed a secretary but had no appropriation to have one. Director Parker who was a member of the commission along with four other Department leads plus five Senators and five assemblymen, had a guy in his department who had experience in keeping minutes and budget preparation and whose services he would donate until the commission could become funded. You guessed it! With that start I became Executive Secretary in 1940, and served in that capacity until 1953 when the then chairman became Governor. Governor Earl Warren had designated him Chairman of the Commission when he took office, but upon his assumption of duties of Governor, Goodwin Knight automatically became ex-officio, a member of the Commission and asked me to take over the chairmanship. There upon also we recommended that Charles V. Dick Deputy Director of Agriculture be selected to serve as Executive secretary of the Commission.

Incidentally, when the California Code Commission decided to form the many agricultural laws into an agricultural code, there was a request for someone in the Department of Agriculture to work with two attorneys from the Code Commission and to furnish them background on the utilization of the laws in other codes and among the general statutes. Brock designated me to do this job and also when the weights-measures laws were later incorporated into the Business and Professions Code. These sideline occupations also served to broaden my knowledge of the basic laws governing the work of the State Department of Agriculture.

One interesting episode in connection with the work on the Commission on Interstate Cooperation occurred over a period of a couple of years.

It started when the State Comptroller was confronted with a claim for reimbursement for postage stamps purchased. He asked for an opinion of the Attorney General (Earl Warren) on the constitutionality of the Commission. The opinion came back stating that the statute creating the commission was unconstitutional. We consulted with Fred Wood who was then Legislative Counsel and he violently disagreed. So, Senator John Philips and I each bought 65 cents worth of postage stamps and claimed reimbursement which the controller refunded. Fred Wood went directly tothe Supreme Court which gave a favorable decision. Later Earl Warren because Governor and it was not unusual for him to stop in on his way to or from lunch at the Sutter Club to see as he said, "How the work of State Department's was being carried on?"

Because of the expansion in the marketing work of the Department, more space was needed on the second floor for the Divison of Markets. Consequently the files for Rodent and Weed Control, Predatory Animal Control, Commission on Interstate Cooperation, etc. were moved to a vacancy on the first floor of State Office Building #1. There seemed to be many more files than could be needed for the few people who had desks down there, among which was mine. I noted, because of that location, we had several visits from Governor Warren.

A couple of years later when I went to the Governor's Office with Director Brock on another matter, Governor Warren remembered my connection with the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and said, "I didn't realize how much good our Commission on Interstate Cooperation could do in maintaining favorable relations with other states," and I enumerated a number of interstate compacts we had, but I also said, "You must not remember the opinion you signed as Attorney General declaring the commission unconstitutional." He reported that his chief deputy was a stickler for constitutionality of statutes. He probably signed the opinion in reliance on Bob Harrison's views. Brock and I revealed that Fred Wood was also a stickler in sound constitutionality. So, in that way we had contact with Governor Warren.

DW Who was the next Governor that you served under?

WCJ Well, it was obviously Governor Goodwin Knight.

DW What kind of governor was he?

WCJ Oh, he was an excellent governor. Just remember this, we never at any time in the Department of Agriculture ever paid any attention to politics, until Governor Olson came in who was a Democrat. Up until his election we very seldom heard of democrats. Most of the acrimony and political fighting seemed to be between the progressive part of the Republican party and the conservative part of the Republican party. That's where all of the action seemed to be. We paid absolutely no attention to anything of that sort.

Goodwin Knight had been a superior court judge, and had a lot of experience in politics down in Los Angeles County. He was just a good strong active governor. Since he had been chairman of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and I had been its executive secretary since it's start, I had very close contact with him. Remember too, on that commission there were five assemblymen, five senators, and five heads of departments. So I got acquainted with a lot of people that were very helpful to me in my legislative work. It made my job easier as lobbyist for the Department, that Hecke had put me into in 1929.

When the Department was created, all of these varying institutions, boards, bureaus and commissions that had been brought together under one department had previously handled their own appearences before legislative committees. A State veterinarian for example; the head of weights and measures, the head of the State Dairy Bureau, and institutions of that sort. They had been accustomed if there was legislation that affected their function, each such agency had a habit of appearing before the appropriate committee. And it got to the place where it became a little bit complicated, so Hecke decided to make one man responsible and he selected me, and he said now all of these people will clear through you. He said that they can appear before the committees, but you're to be there so that the main office knows what's going on. That was even before the development of the Agricultural Code.

DW You also served under Governor Pat Brown, he was the governor at the time you retired. What kind of a governor was he?

WCJ Well, as far as I was concerned he was very fair, he was mainly concerned with not having problems with agriculture that would materially affect his responsibilities as governor. Well, by that time, of course, I was well acquainted with the people that were part of his staff and he himself had been on the commission on interstate cooperation, because he had been Attorney General. As far as I am concerned all my associations with him were very favorable. Governor Brown wanted to be sure that he had someone in the Department who would keep him out of trouble with the agricultural industry, and I recognized that as a suitable function for me. I told him that it was just a matter of time until I was supposed to retire, because I was approaching 65 years. He said, "We'll talk about that later." He said, "I would like to have you tell me about some of these people who could serve me effectively."

DW Were you the appointed director under him, or were you the acting director?

WCJ Oh, I was the appointed director. We decided that I would attend the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture at Nashville, Tennessee in October, and that the Governor and I would

get together on November 4 and come to some conclusion as to several prospects he had for head of the Department. I agreed I would give my best to whoever he selected.

By that time the Department was in pretty good shape and well organized. I felt that it didn't make any difference who came in as head of the Department because he would have a staff that he could rely upon. Things were pretty well lined up. Governor Brown had decided on the assistant head of the California Farm Bureau Federation. So, it was agreed that I would retire as of the end of 1959, and on the first of January 1960 there would be a successor.

Well, he asked me then if I would stay on. And I said, "I can't very well. I've got all preparations made and reservations to leave for Hawaii. He said, "Well, I still haven't been able to get this thing straightened out." So, I attended the Governor's Council Meeting on, I think it was the 22nd of December 1959, and I also had a meeting with the State Board of Agriculture that same day. At the Governor's Council Meeting, Pat Brown called me and he said, "I'm concerned about your successor, you've got to stay on for a little while longer." I said, "I just can't under the circumstances, we have been talking about this for several months now." He said, "Can you wait here long enough until I can get a hold of Bill Warne and have him come back and we'll talk about him taking over?" (He was head of Fish and Game at the time.) I said, "Swell." Bill Warne came back and we talked about a half hour and he agreed to take the directorship. So, I went home and that's the way I took my retirement Our bags were packed and early the next morning, Mrs. J. and I were on our way to Hawaii.

(from left to right): On left:
C. F. Perkins, Dr. James Stewart, Charles Dick,
Dr. Arthur Boyd, Mabel Jones, Joe Carey
On right:
W. C. Jacobsen, Ted Jenner, Anne Marie Boyd,
Unidentified, unidentified, Charles Cusick
Romain Young

STAFF & COMMISSIONERS 1953
Top row; (left to right) Unidentified,
Al Lemmon, Charles Kinsley, Harold Poulsen,
Al Messinger, W. C. Jacobsen, Walter Ball,
Gilbert Stout. Bottom row, left to right:
Mort Armitage, Romain Young, John Steinweiden,
Percy Wright, George Pohl

DEPARTMENT HISTORY BRIEF

DW We are reading from the 1954 California Blue Book, a history of the Department of Agriculture. Please give us you comments on these excerpts.

"In 1919, the Legislature desiring to consolidate and unite under one directing head the various state agencies having to do with the regulation and control of various phases of agriculture, created the State Department of Agriculture and designated that it's head should have the title of Director of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Department represented a consolidation of the directing functions and work of the State Commissioner of Horticulture, State Dairy Bureau, created in 1895; the State Veterinarian, created in 1899; enforcement of the State laws relating to the control of Johnson Grass; the Insecticide and Fungicide Board created in 1911; regulation of commercial fertilizers, enacted in 1903; prevention of destruction of food stuffs, enacted in 1913; State Board of Horticulture Examinators, created in 1883; Stallion Registration Board, created in 1911; Cattle Protection Board, created in 1917.

The act also provided that the Director of Agriculture absorb the duties of administering laws relating to control of predatory animals, control of walnut codling moth, and administration of the Department's work with fairs and exhibits. In 1920, the Director of Agriculture was authorized to create the Shipping Point Inspection Service in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and to enter into an agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, to create the Federal State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service.

Extending the consolidation of agricultural regulatory and control work in 1921, the Legislature added to the duties of the State Director of Agriculture, the following functions: Office of State Market Director, including administration of State Market Director, under which the State Market Commission was administered and under whom the State Fish Exchange was operated; Superintendant of Weights

and Measures State Sealer, including enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act; Net Container Act; State Weighmaster Act; State Hay Baling Act; Mattress Regulation and Inspection (the latter was transferred to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1935); State Bread Act; Control of Dairy Containers; and various other laws, notably among which were many laws relating to the control and regulation of the livestock and dairy industries."

WCJ Well, it is very exact and it represents what the Department of Agriculture in its regulatory and service function was created to perform. That's a very good summary and I recall helping to write it up. Duties of the Director were constantly increased as the years advanced and in 1927 there were transfers to the Director the powers and duties of the Land Settlement Board created under the Land Settlement Act. Functions of the Land Settlement Board were transferred later to another department.

In 1929, the State Board of Agriculture was created to advise the State Director of Agriculture and the Governor and an act was approved by which the County Horticultural Commissioners became County Agricultural Commissioners.

During 1933... the Agricultural Code was enacted. Since that time, various sections of the Agricultural Code have been added, rescinded or amended to permit the work of the Department to keep step with the needs of agriculture in regulatory service and control work. It was generally recognized that the educational and research work for agriculture should be the function of the Agricultural Extension Service and the University of California. Functions in these categories were transformed to the University. An informal agreement was drawn up. And, too the College of Agriculture was always represented.

One thing, though, that doesn't seem to be mentioned is how apiary inspection became part of the function of the Department and the county agricultural commissioners. The beekeepers of the State had hoped by this arrangement they could control American foul brood better. Not all counties had county bee inspectors.

There were counties along the State border that didn't have agricultural commissioners so owners of bees would transfer them, let us say, to Nevada or Arizona, or places where there was honey to be obtained and then would bring them into those restricted counties. They could then surreptitiously move them even into counties that had county bee inspectors. The result was that there was no uniformity in enforcing disease control laws. By transferring apiary inspection to the county agricultural commissioners, they believed that they had the answer to the statewide problem on helping to reduce foul brood. Foul brood never was completely eradicated so far as I know because financing of bee inspection work was inadequate.

We got good cooperation from the bee work at the University of California. We had a hard time finding a man who could handle the State bee inspection and supervise the county agricultural commissioners in that function. Bee keeping is not only desirable for honey production, but very important where fertilization of fruit trees and crops is needed.

DW What is Foul brood?

WCJ It is a bacterial disease that affects honeybee larvae that are developing in the comb. It was the biggest deterrent to successful beekeeping. We found two men over a period of years, Frank Todd in Ohio, and later Krebs in Minnesota who are willing to come to California and supervise that function in our bureau of Entomology. I remember in 1931, when I was serving as acting director, we were having a meeting of the Western Plant Quarantine Board in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Krebs was on his way to California and dropped in where we were having this meeting. In that way, I became acquainted with him before he got to California to take the job.

Incidently on the trip to and from Cheyenne was the first time I ever rode on a commercial airplane. I never will forget that the planes were small tri-motor bi-planes, which were housed in hangars at each airport where we stopped to keep them from moving when on the ground or from blowing away when there was any kind of a wind. In order to get on or off of them they ran the plane into a hanger. In order to get into Reno, our first stop soon after crossing above the Sierras, we had to make about four circles before landing. When we left Salt Lake City we had to do the same thing going up to get over the Cascade Mountains. The attendant said, "I wish you'd watch this speedometer up in the front of the cabin." He said, we are going down to Rock Springs, Wyoming and he came back in a few minutes and he said, "Did you watch the speedometer, we got up to 175 miles per hour (laughter)."

AID How about the individuals that were involved in those early days, does the history of the Department bring anybody to mind?

WCJ Yes, for example, Dr. J. P. Iverson, the State Veterinarian who became Chief of the Division of Animal Industry. (Dr. Hecke not only was Director, but acted as Chief of the Division of Plant Industry. He visualized having six or eight divisions.) Dr. J. J. Frey came from the State Dairy Bureau and became a part of the Division of Animal Industry.

Ralph H. Taylor was designated as assistant to the Chief of the Division of Plant Industry but in reality was the equivalent of Assistant Director. I knew him from my college days when I audited a number of class lectures in the College of Agriculture, especially entomology and horticulture.

Harry S. Smith headed up the biological control work at our insectary in Capitol Park. He later was transfered to the University of California at Riverside. He was considered the foremost authority in the United States on biological control. He was responsible for the distribution of native lady bird beetles and for the field representatives we had in foreign countries who were trying to find predatory or parasitic insects which were not introduced at the same time their destructive hosts came in. All of these men were outstanding in their fields and very congenial coworkers.

Dr. Hecke was anxious to get a division of chemistry started to take over some functions transfered from the university about this time. These had mainly to do with insecticides, fungicides, and commercial fertilizers.

Then began the process of finding out functions in the old State Commission of Horticulture that were more closely related to education and research. This involved a tentative agreement between the Director of Agriculture and the head of the College of Agriculture of the University to parcel out those things that should be transferred. And sooner or later, we were in the regulatory and service field in our department, and research and educational functions were transferred to the University. This was pretty well accomplished in 1923.

DW What was the thinking in bringing Weights and Measures into the Department of Agriculture; it's not an agricultural crop or activity?

WCJ I can't be too sure of the whys and wherefores of it, unless it was because of the enormous tonnages of agricultural products that were moving into the channels of trade not only within the State but also into the State and for export.

The agricultural industry in the State of California made the suggestion that since there were county agricultural commissioners in nearly all counties, and you have got either county sealers of weights and measures, or you have deputy State sealers, why not make some sort of a combination of the functions? It really worked out very well and I remember we ended up with only about six counties that weren't serviced by local full-time county sealers or agricultural commissioners' offices. Some of these could serve as deputy State sealers in adjoining counties if they were qualified as county sealers for their own county. That combination worked out very well.

Remember there is no other state in the United States that has the county function of regulatory and service work like we have for agriculture here in California. Of course the weights and measures laws are beneficial to the public generally and that is important considering the enormous number of scales in the grocery stores now.

Gasoline pumps are also involved for accuracy, and the sealers have to have a certificate of eligibility from the Director of Agriculture before the Board of Supervisors can appoint them. The examination for county sealers of weights and measures was developed later on the same basis for commissioners.

I can remember heading up the Examination Board after Harry Smith moved to the University of California. I inherited his examination job and I held examinations for not only the commissioners and the sealers but their deputies and inspectors. I am willing to venture that in the period when that was my responsibility I must have held between 6,000 and 7,500 oral examinations which we made part of the examination, to qualify these people who wished to serve in the counties. A good many people cannot understand why we should have these processes as county functions, but that is the way it started and it has worked out very well. Later on the State Department of Agriculture participated in paying a portion of the commissioners' salaries; I don't know whether that is still the case. You would know that, Don. Does it?

DW Yes, they do. The full-time county sealers still get nothing toward their salaries. The Legislature doubled commissioner salary support from $3,300 to $6,600 a year ago.

WCJ I am glad to know that.

Deputy Director Joe Carey, Director Jacobsen and Ass't. Director Arthur Boyd-Coffee break 1957

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

DW Did you also have the authority to remove a commissioner who operated poorly for whatever reason?

WCJ Yes. By holding a hearing and continue his certificate or revoke it if he was found incompetent. I can only remember one incident where a hearing was started relative to the qualifications and performance of the man who was serving as agricultural commissioner. I don't recall which county it was, but the man in question quit before the hearing could be held.

DW In connection with county agricultural commissioners, this might be a good time to talk about them a little more. You mentioned Gordon Laing who was a county commissioner for a long time while you were in office. Will you discuss him and perhaps some of the other commissioners?

WCJ I mentioned him because he has out-lasted most of the old timers. He is in his 90's. Our wives were congenial and we frequently met for dinner or for visits. He worked in Fresno County for our department later in Yuba County and in Alameda County as commissioner. He did an outstanding job. He retired to Nevada County.

You have asked me to discuss other commissioners. Well, that would take a publication of considerable size in itself. First of all they like myself were career persons in their jobs. They were interested in trees and plants and insects and other pest animals. In other words they were kindred souls, and I sort of grew up in the work with many of them. To single out a few would be wrong. There was 41 or 42 when I started with the State Commissioner of Horticulture and I couldn't believe that I had encountered a corps of individuals so dedicated to their occupations. There might have been a few who were politically minded, but they were exceptions.

In my first 20 years with the State, I found more congeniality among these county people and considered those years the most rewarding to me. So, I'll just leave it there. During that time, the number of

commissioners and sealers had grown in number and I would say they were all great people, and had it in their hearts to serve to the limit. The very few exceptions are insignificant when you consider the great good they did in their jurisdiction.

I can remember too, that in the beginning of the Agricultural Extension Service, there was considerable rivalry between extension service representatives and some of the agricultural commissioners. This came about largely because prior to the creation of the extension service in 1914, a good many of these county horticultural commissioners (later called agricultural commissioners) were sort of advisors with reference to fruit and vegetables and vine crops, and especially the control of insect pests and plant diseases. They unknowingly actually did an extension type of job. There was bound to be some conflict in the beginning.

I can remember the first six or eight county agricultural extension service people that I worked with. They were mainly recruited from U.S.D.A. because the university had not yet started to train a sufficient number to meet the requests of all the counties. For example, in the early days, we (in the U.S. Biological Survey) didn't have any automobiles, so we had to rely on trains and bus service.

I can remember a situation where I had two dates with the farm advisor in Madera County on the county squirrel problem. I made these two appointments over the telephone from Fresno, but on both occasions the train was late and the farm advisor left for the field before I got there. Shortly after that, the head of the extension service at Berkeley, Professor B. H. Crocheron, sent word that he would like to talk to me about cooperating more with the extension service representatives in the counties. I told him about my experience with the farm advisor in Madera County. He said, "I'll have you understand Mr. Jacobsen, that whatever arrangements you may have made with the farm advisor, Mr. Mayhew, (at that time) could have been taken care of by your arming yourself with a letter from me." He said these men were instructed not to pay any more attention to federal or State officials than they would to a "sewing machine agent."

I was still with the U.S. Biological Survey and had been accustomed to making my arrangements directly to save time. New ideas kind of hardened my desire to work more closely with the county horticultural commissioners, because they were free agents. If there had been a farm advisor's office in the county, we always turned to him for cooperation.

DW Were there any agricultural commissioners other than my father who shipped over to the extension service?

WCJ I don't recall of any. Your father, Henry Weinland, went to Sonoma County and he encountered the one agricultural commissioner who

talked noncreatively about the extension service long after any rivalries had ceased. That was O. E. Bremmer. He always talked that the extension service was going to squeeze the agricultural commissioners out. He missed the point that extension work was educational and was operating quite differently than the regulatory and service people.

Furthermore, the commissioners were governed by pretty detailed laws and that it would take an act of the legislature to abolish their function. The administrators of the agencies recognized that there wasn't any cause for rivalry, but Bremner for years had operated essentially as an extension agent. In addition to his legally established duties, he could see a lot of his farm contacts being absorbed by the farm advisor, but of course none of his duties.

DW Were there any basic conflicts between the state department and the agricultural commissioners over the years?

WCJ There may have probably been some with individuals, but certainly on rare occassions or I would have heard of them. By and large the staff of the Department of Agriculture, were pretty well trained to keep out of conflicts and to tend to their own knitting of supervising and advising the county commissioners cooperated with the local county farm bureau and with the agricultural extension agent whenever this seemed desirable. Whenever I had rodent control problems or weed control problems with the county agricultural commissioners back in the early days of installing farm advisors, we always made it a point to contact the extension service to avoid any possible conflicts. We considered it an advantage to have the farm advisor's knowledge in helping us handle control problems and keep the county farm bureau organization informed. It was largely a matter of top commission and department administration handling things on a cooperative basis where possible.

AID You mentioned the annual meeting of the horticultural commissioners. Was that the organization that had the "Yellow Dog Club?"

WCJ Yes, but the name was "Kennel" instead of club. That developed here in California at the time that some Mexican people down in Tulare County who stole some Thallium-Sulfate coated grain locked in a shed to be used for poisoning ground squirrels. They ignored the "poisoned grain" labels and cooked up some of the grains. The cramps and pains caused them to call for medical assistance and they were transferred to a hospital in Fresno for treatment because of the better facilities there. We called for Dr. James Munch who served as part-time pharmacologist for the U.S. Biological Survey.

Dr. Munch was a specialist in the actions of poisons and was particularly scholared on poisons. He knew more about Thallium-Sulfate than any of the other people in the Biological Survey so we sent for him.

He was one of the officers of the Biological Survey Branch of the "Yellow Dogs." I don't know how prevalent it was around Washington D.C. at the time, but there were several kennels there, so to speak. I belonged to the Biological Survey Kennel. They held a meeting in Fresno while we were there. I understood from Dr. Munch that it was one of Teddy Roosevelt's favorite organizations.

Fred Roallard, Agricultural Commissioner of Fresno County, also set about obtaining a charter for the "California Agricultural Kennel." I presume the chief of the organization has possession of the charter.

AID It is still in existence?

WCJ There is a formal lodge-like ritual, the details of which are secret, so I could not put into the record even if I could remember it. My instruction was in the late 20's or early 30's.

AID Did your authority to give qualifying examinations for the county agricultural commissioner extend to their employees too?

WCJ The County Board of Supervisors appointed the commissioners from a list of eligibilities supplied by the Director. Then the commissioners appointed their deputies and inspectors from a similar eligible list.

WCJ As a matter of fact, we also gave some instructional work when seed inspection, part of the weed control programs of the county agriculture commissioners. We had a couple of specialists who worked with the commissioners in the seed inspection work. Our function was to maintain and operate the seed laboratory where we tested seeds mainly for germination and adulteration. We had a big seed laboratory in an old brick building on L Street here in Sacramento where we had one full floor that was devoted entirely to seed inspection work.

AID What type of seed?

WCJ All the seeds offered for sale for agricultural are crop plantings. I remember that in the beginning flower, sugar, beet, and vegetable seeds were exempted but later vegetable seeds for crop production were included. Packet seeds continue to be exempt. Our work was referenced to seed inspection to see that they weren't adulterating current seed with hold-over seed, that had lost its power of germination or were important carriers of weed seeds. The certified seed program developed quite a bit later and I think seed thereunder were exempted. They had special labeling.

AID In the 1940's?

WCJ Yes, we went along with that and cooperated thoroughly with the certified program, and incidentally, the qualifying examinations for county commissioners and/or sealers and their subordinates were transferred to the Department's Personnel Office.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

DW The Agricultural Code says that the director of the department handles the administration of fairs and expositions.

WCJ Yes. That was included after I retired. If we go back a ways, the chairman of the State Board of Agriculture was also the president of the State Agricultural Society and it was sometimes called the State Board of Agriculture. There was a lot of confusion when the department was first created as to whether or not some clarification should be made between the head of State Board of Agriculture and of the State Fair Board. The then so-called State Board of Agriculture issued a statistical report that has since been clarified and remedied what appeared to be conflicting without cooperative crop and livestock reporting service. It was just a case of confusion of words in the statutes.

Since then, I understand that some of the district and county fairs and expositions are part of the function of the State Department of Agriculture, but that the State Fair is under the Department of Parks and Recreation. We had often talked about putting all of these into the Department of Agriculture. So long as Brock and I were in positions of responsibility in the Department, we shied away from the inclusion.

DW The administration of county and district fairs are now in the department. That was put in there when Pat Brown was governor and Charlie Paul was director, but not the State Fair.

WCJ That explains a whole lot to me. I thought all fair and expositions both in the county and the district fairs and the State Fair were all lumped together and put under the administration of the State Department of Agriculture.

DW There was a period of time when Charlie Paul was director and that the director served on the State Fair Board too.

WCJ We always considered that not a proper function in the regulatory and service types of work that the Department was supposed to be performing. From time immemorial after the Department was first created, there was discussion about including the State and district fairs and whatever support the county fairs got from the State. I remember discussing some with Senator Earl Desmond particularly with reference to transportation and parking for the State Fair if it were very far from down town Sacramento. He advised that he had problems getting a proper site for the State Fair and he thought that in time the transportation would be taken care of by Sacramento and/or on some cooperative basis.

DW Was it political as to why it was not put in the Department?

WCJ We couldn't see that there could be anything but headaches--some of them of a political nature--if that was all included under the supervision of the Department. We thought it was big enough to be headed by a separate state agency.

MARKETS

DW What were the marketing features in connection with foreign markets and other departments at the time the Department of Agriculture was created?

WCJ I'm not sure off hand, but there was a State Department of Commerce that was trying to promote a national marketing program headed by Simon Lubin... He even was trying to develop markets in foreign countries in Asia, South America, and Europe. It was largely a promotional feature to enhance and increase outlets for California farm products. That's all that I can remember in connection with that. We did have very good cooperative relations, but Simon Lubin was trying to make more of it at that time than we understood was necessary. This was before we had authority under the marketing laws enacted in the 1930's.

The California Development Association (later the California State Chamber of Commerce) had a substantial agricultural department that developed statistical data in cooperation with the counties and the agricultural Department of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce did likewise for Southern California. Both of these agencies recognized agriculture as the State's leading industry because of the many other businesses that relied on farm activities and products for their main livelyhood. They had field people who I ran across when I was working in the field with the county horticultural commissioner or with the Agricultural Extension Service representative in the counties. They and a branch of what was called the State Board of Agriculture were the agricultural statisticians in California before we got tied in with the Federal Livestock and Crop Reporting Service under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DW In that connection Market News is not mentioned in the Department history already referred to. The Cooperative Crop Reporting Service is. When did the Department get involved with market news in cooperation with the USDA?

DW Do you think that is something that is maybe omitted in this history?

WCJ Could be. Let's see, George York was our market news man. The market news service did not come into being to any great extent until there was radio available. It started about the middle 20's with teletype to Los Angeles and San Francisco over federal leased wire and mimeographed reports. Then in 1928, the annual report shows great expansion with the installation of a short wave radio telegraph system interconnecting all producing and marketing areas by specially trained personnel and gave accurate information exceedingly beneficial in stabilizing the marketing of California crops and livestock. Later I participated with York in trying to save some radio changes we had. We ended up by not being so exclusive!

ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE

WCJ Another event that isn't mentioned happened in our entomological services branch and in which I had an individual interest. We developed an answer to the need for speedy determination in the identification of questionable insects. Whenever we wanted to have an insect pest identified, we had to send it to Washington D.C. to the specialists there. Or we would send them to specialists in the Department of Entomology at Berkeley or other schools or experiment stations if we knew of them.

Some of our people fought the idea of our developing our own determination service here in California, because they found the older system reliable. Ted Urbans, for example, who was our field entomologist and later became agricultural commissioner in Sutter County, opposed it. He said, "Why can't we rely on the U. S. Department of Agriculture?" It was costly time. If we sent a specimen back to Washington D.C. we might get an answer in one week or we might not get any in ten weeks. What we needed to do was to have people who were qualified and trained in our western area.

Over a period of several years our entomology lab had accumulated quite a few insect specimens and a young entomologist from the California Academy of Science would check them when in route to his old home at or near Oroville. We became acquainted. I learned he was a specialist in one of the insect groups and our people had contacted him on occasions.

He raised the question of utilizing our facilities and maybe becoming a center for identification to help the county commissioners. I agreed to follow through on the idea and gained support from the commissioner to help avoid the delay we were having in getting identification reports back. I worked out a deal with Director Hecke, by including provision in the budget to start our own. It is now the second largest in the U.S. The young man from Oroville, Hartford Keifer, was appointed to oversee our collection in August 1928 and to develop an identification service.

The commissioners and directors of agriculture in the western states send their stuff here for determination. That is really quite a remarkable service.

WCJ I think that Professor Essig would have liked to have had it in the University of California, but for some reason or other they didn't have the contacts that would allow the development of a cooperative agreement. We did have that authority to work out cooperative agreements with the Federal Department of Agriculture. I think that explains it.

DW What was the Fish Exchange that came in to the department at that time?

WCJ San Francisco operation. The Department inherited it along with the State Market Director. This was all before we were very much into actual operation of agricultural marketing laws. The objectives were to promote the sale of fish caught in California waters, to stabilize the flow of fish to the market and to overcome some questionable procedures involving shortages and surpluses of the catch. Every dealer or handler was licensed.

The Fish Exchange had authority to regulate the amount of take, in fish. We agreed that this operation was no longer a proper function of the Department of Agriculture and that it should be in Fish and Game. I got acquainted with Art Samish when he worked for the Fish Exchange. He later became the super lobbyist of all lobbyists.

DEPARTMENT LOCATIONS

AID Where was the Department located?

WCJ We started out in the Forum Building at 9th and K Streets, then it was moved to the corner of 11th and K Streets in the Hotel Ferris Building. When the department was first created, we were located in the Forum Building. Occupying most of the third floor of the Forum Building was the old state commission of Horticulture. When the state viticulture commissioner was taken into the department, we expanded and took up the corner office on the tenth floor of the Forum Building. The State Veterinarian was in the Forum Building on a different floor than us. We had to find a place where we could get all of these functions under one roof. We moved to the Mull building, which was a new building where the parking garage now is on L Street between 10th and 11th. After the State Office Building Number One was finished, we moved into that in 1927. This was the first time we could stretch out our space for the chemistry and dairy laboratories.

When we first moved to the Ferris Building, we still had a brick building on L Street where we had the seed laboratory and we still had the insectary over in Capitol Park. Later we had built up a little surplus in our state department of agriculture fund.

The service agencies came into existence and were authorized to charge a fee for the inspection work of various kinds. The fees were paid into Department of Agriculture fund which was created at the same time. It was out of the surplus that had accrued in that fund that we financed and built the south half of the building on O Street where part of the Department of Agriculture is now housed. We got so big while we were in the State Office Building Number One, we had to find new quarters. We were going to finance a new building out of fees that accumulated in the Department of Agriculture funds. They offered us the lot where the State Personnel Board Building now is and on the same block where the Sutter Club is. We couldn't see that as an improvement and when Mr. James Dean was director of finance, he said, "We have to build a new Motor Vehicles building. Suppose we give you the old Motor Vechicles building? As you see the need for expansion, you can build on the lot that we own

across the alley from it. If you have some extra space for the first few years after that building is built, you can rent that out to some other state agencies." That's what we did. It took me three sessions of the legislature to finally get the authority to use the "Department of Agriculture's Fund" monies for constructing that half of the building.

DW Was that on a loan basis? The fund was still used for the service functions that the money was put in for?

WCJ Oh yes. We only used the surplus that had built up sufficiently.

AID How many hours a week was it customary to work in those days?

WCJ Me, personally?

AID Yes. On the average.

WCJ Twelve hours a day including Saturdays and Sundays. That was up till 1930. Field work and legislative duties took much more time than office work. Hecke had an unusual habit of showing at the last minute on Saturdays and/or Sundays for a meeting at his ranch in Woodland.

NOTES ON THE DEPARTMENT

AID How was the esprit de corps in the Department?

WCJ We got along swell after a while, especially after all the included agencies were together. There was a little side stepping at the beginning, but by and large the agricultural industry supported the correlation of activity under one head. It made real sense. As long as I was with the department, our maximum number of man-years around employees probably got up to 2,400. But during the season when we had shipping point inspections and tomato inspections going we would get up to between 4,250 and 4,300.

AID What was the total number of employees in 1919?

WCJ That was before the days of "shipping point inspection" and before the days of "tomato inspection." I would just have to guess off hand; probably about 650 before the Department was created and after June 20, 1919 probably three times that number.

AGRICULTURAL CODES

AID Will you discuss your participation in writting the Agricultural Code?

WCJ Do you want to know how much I participated in helping?

AID Yes, please.

WCJ It came to the place where agricultural statutes were scattered all through the general laws and some of the codes then in existence and based upon the activities of all the agencies that eventually went into the creation of the Department in the beginning. Each of those agencies had laws which governed their responsibilities and duties. When the determination was made by the code commission to create an agricultural code, they contacted the then Director of Agriculture as to who they wanted to serve as departmental representative. There were to be two employees of the Legislative Council Bureau--the agency that aids in writing the laws the legislators want to introduce or at least experting them before they are introduced so they meet the needs and specifications.

The code commission had designated Robert Reed who later was the attorney for Public Works and Joseph Palucci who was one of the permanent employees of the Legislative Council Bureau as the two code commission representatives. The chairman of the code commission contacted the then director of Agriculture as who could serve with them as departmental representative.

AID Who was the director?

WCJ Anson Alvin Brock. He came in from being County Agricultural Commissioner of Orange County at the beginning of 1933. He knew of my responsibility in handling legislation affecting the Department and being the legislative representatives" for the Department before the several committees of the Legislature. He knew that Hecke had designated me to do that. So he thought that I had a historical background and could help the code commission's designees and also help to make a determination as to whether particular statutes or code sections in othere codes should be continued. We did a

pretty good job in getting the essential stuff that was in the agricultural statutes into the agricultural code. Later on, the same thing was repeated when our weights and measures provisions were to be included in the "Business and Professions Code." By that time, we had accumulated a respectable amount of information on the provisions that were to be incorporated. A lot of dead timber was dropped. We were fortunate enough to have some help from Gus Johnson who had been head of the State Bureau of Weights and Measures a good many years and was later elected State Treasurer. He still carried a considerable interest in Weights and Measures people because he had become acquainted with many of them when he was head of that agency. Apparently, he was also consulted by the other two representatives of the Code Commission. His brother was assistant superintendant of Weights and Measures.

LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE

DW Who were the prominent leaders of agriculture in the legislative about the time the code was enacted?

WCJ Ashley from Lodi and Senator Bradford S. Crittenden from Stockton were the chairmen of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Crittenden succeeded Ashley. Ashley was from San Joaquin County. Crittenden served three terms, which would be eighteen years. I can remember him asking me to work with this secretary developing some of the programs for his agricultural committee meetings. George Clark was the chairman of the assembly committee on agriculture for a good many years.

DW He was from what area?

WCJ By the time he got into the phases that I recall, he had moved to Merced County. When I first started working in Inyo County, he was president of the Farm Bureau there. I was a member of the Inyo County Farm Bureau--believe it or not--because I had done quite a bit of work with them. All at once, Los Angeles got the aqueduct and siphoned much of the Owens River water out of the Owens River Valley. George Clark who had farming interests in the Owens Valley including a pear orchard, saw the handwriting on the wall and moved to Merced County. Later I became acquainted with him when he ran for the legislature. Later he was also a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. From 1939 to 1959, I guess I weathered through either as executive secretary or as chairman of that commission. That was a nonpaying job, though of course, I got my travel expenses when I went to any "Council of State Government" meetings or any regional meetings in the eleven western states. We couldn't get any other State Director of Agriculture to manifest an interest in becoming associated with their commissions.

AID What was the full name of that commission?

WCJ California Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

DW Was Senator Hatfield a legislator at the time when the code was enacted or did he come along later?

WCJ As a senator? He was a lieutenant governor before that you know? I got acquainted with him when he was lieutenant governor, but he was very active in the agricultural committee when he became a senator later on. He was very active in and very interested in the marketing laws and the milk control laws. He was a terrific person.

AID Were there other codes that affected the department? In addition to the "Agricultural Code" and the "Business and Professions" Code?

WCJ Some of the sections of the civil code and the code of civil procedure affected agriculture, but those were all in corporated into the agricultural code or they were repealed. The mattress and upholstered furniture inspection work was incorporated into the functions and duties of Weights and Measures work, but later was transferred to the Business and Professions Code. The Structural Pest Control provisions were put in the Business and Professions Code. There was an inference that we had the responsibililty in reference to the control of termites and dry rot, but we couldn't see where that was an important factor with reference to agriculture so we encouraged its transfer into the Business and Professions Code.

We had good cooperative relations with those people in the department of Professional and Vocational Standards. I think they call that Department of Consumer Affairs now. Fred Taylor who was our chief deputy accounting officer, became deputy director of that department. He is still very active in the California State Employees Association activities at least so far as the retired people are concerned. One of my experiences was to be active at the start of the State employees association; I was on the original board of directors of the California State Employees Credit Union. So I did a few things like that from time to time to keep up my employee relationships.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

AID While you are talking about supplementary duties, you also had another job. Tell about your role in the National Association of State Directors of Agriculture?

WCJ In the course of human events, Dr. Hecke who was our first director of agriculture was very active in the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. I think the early title was Directors, Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture of the States. He was president of that organization, and was succeeded by several acting directors: First, Avery S. Hoyt, later of the Federal Horticultural Board. Then, I served my stint as acting director after he retired. I maintained a very indirect contact with my successor to that first term as acting director under Rolph. I was succeeded by Dudley Moulton (who felt you remember, that I had no longer any place in the department so he gave me six weeks to find another job.) He didn't do too much as far as the National Association of the Departments of Agriculture was concerned. Then in due time as I have already reported, his chief of Animal Industry got him into trouble by taking some kickbacks on animals that were supposed to go to be slaughtered because of tuberculosis. Members of the livestock industry went to the State Board of Agriculture and had Moulton dismissed. Then Director Brock came in. Mr. Brock was very active in the National Association, just as Dr. Hecke had been. I represented Mr. Brock in 1952 for the first time. I attended some of their sessions when they were held close to California.

AID What was the most important work that you can remember that was done by the Commission while you served as secretary? My notes say that you helped get an act passed directing the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture to use state agricultural departments and not to duplicate what they were doing; is that correct? The Secretary of Agriculture at that time was Freeman.

WCJ I had very little to do with the U. S. Department of Agriculture when Freeman was the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. I had more to do with Ezra Taft Benson. I knew Henry Wallace slightly. My closest acquaintanceship was with the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson. That was either when I was on the Executive Committee of the National Association or president of it.

AID What were your impressions of Ezra Taft Benson?

WCJ Very good. He was a very sincere type of individual. Of course, his affiliation with the Mormon Church seemed to be his primary objective in life, but he made a very good Secretary of Agriculture because he relied on trained staff people. I don't think he went out so much for publicity as some of his predecessors and some of his successors.

RODENT, WEED, AND PEST CONTROL

AID What the first thing you were asked to do by Department Director Hecke?

WCJ The first thing was to organize a division of rodent control which was later expanded into the Division of Rodent and Weed Control. The thing was to get out among the County Agricultural Commissioners or County Horticultural Commissioners, as they were then known, and help them organize programs in control of not only ground squirrels but other field rodents. Also to integrate our program with the State and Federal Departments of Public Health so there wouldn't be any conflicts. It is surprising that after we got well started, bubonic plague showed up in a number of field rodents as far away as Modoc County and even round Lake Tahoe. The presence of active disease among the field rodents was the thing that we were always on the look out for. That was one of the reasons it was important to keep in contact with the Department for Public Health. That was my first objective: get the fieldwork organized. Some of the county horticultural commissioners were pretty ambitious. They talked about eradicating ground squirrels. Of course, our purpose was control. Later on when we took over predatory animal control, they wanted us to eradicate coyotes. That of course is a thoroughly impossible situation; you can reduce them and cut down the losses that they cause to the livestock and also cut down on the hazard of the transmission of rabies through them.

AID Please discuss the poisons used.

WCJ We set up a system whereby the county commissioners were able to purchase the ingredients for bait for ground squirrels through the Department. We would buy it either from the manufacturer or the large wholesalers for about half of the price you would have to pay if you went to even the wholesale drug companies in California. We set up a storeroom and stocked strychnine and saccharine particularly, the ingredients which would be more difficult from them to get. We got away from the use of strychnine sulfate by using a powdered alkaloidal form. The saccharine of course was used to disguise the bitterness. That is what we call the Biological Survey formula that was developed by Stanley Piper.

WCJ We continued to run tests on various types of bait, lethal agents, for years after I took over. We encouraged the commissioners to use a variety of baits because sometimes the seasonal activity or the normal food supply of these field rodents would make a change in their willingness to accept the baits that we exposed to them. We were conscious of the need to protect other wildlife which might be interested in our grain baits.

AID How did the Fish and Game feel about that? My notes say that there was a controversy with Fish and Game over squirrels and some of the other rodents on which the Fish and Game wanted to use 1080 and kill them all. They had a veterinarian, according to my notes, who was of this persuasion.

WCJ I don't recall any of that happening.

AID Mrs. Bellue says she remembers that she had found that the squirrels had eaten milk-weed. They made a pattern, dragging all four feet, which was a classic symptom of milk-weed poisoning. When she brought that up, she satisfied the Fish and Game people that they weren't to be killed because after all, the milk-weed was something that was found in nature.

WCJ I don't recall that. That may have happened after I was out of the rodent control picture actively.

AID When did you meet Dr. K. F. Meyer?

WCJ In the late 1920's, but I didn't become well acquainted with Dr. Meyer until the middle 1930's. I worked with him when there was an appreciable expansion of evidence of plague among ground squirrels in the south end of the San Joaquin Valley, particularly in the foothills of Kern County. That was when he came into the picture very strongly. The State Department of Public Health used him as an advisor in any of the plague area work we did. We had to modify the Agricultural Code to be sure that we covered diseases in wildlife that were transmittable to humans.

DW Did you produce a control manual?

WCJ When I went to work under Hecke, he said, "The first thing I want you to do is to get out a manual on how to control ground squirrels." He said, "How long will it take you?" I said, "I am supposed to go to officer training camp sometime early this fall. I will have to work it in with my other duties. I will try to get it into your hands by the end of August or in early September."

I didn't know at that time that the U. S. Biological Survey had claimed an exemption for me because I was heading up control of field rodents and that helped keep the food supply from being destroyed.

WCJ I was in good company in reference to the technical part of squirrel life histories and habits through the museum of vertebrate zoology and on ground squirrel destruction because I could work with the U. S. Biological Survey on Methods. I got to work on the bulletin right away and that meant on nights and spare time. We also were fortunate to obtain the services of Agassiz Fuertes to make five columned reproductious to illustrate the squirrel departments when I wasn't in the field. It came out as an edition of the monthly bulletin for November and December 1918. I delivered as requested but lost out on my trip to Camp Zachary Taylor but I still have the orders to report for duty.

Then the next thing he asked was to get out an adequate weed control manual. While I wasn't an authority of any part here, I was the editor of the control manual and arranged for colored plates for the prospective bulletin. It was the first time we got colored plates of the serious noxious weeds. I had them in storage for about five years before we could get all of the authors together. This was the second of the edition Hecke had asked for. We were fortunate to have the authorship of Dr. W. W. Robbins of U. C. Davis, Margaret Bellue, our weed and seed botanist and Walter Ball, our weed control man. This bulletin was well received.

AID Before you get away from the squirrels, you have already mentioned Joseph Grinell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley. I noticed that he has written an introduction to the book on the ground squirrels.

WCJ Yes, the technical features on life histories of the ground squirrels was put up by him and the staff at the museum. The color plates were from the activity of Louis Agassiz Fuentes. He was at that time, the most prominent animal illustrator, if you please. We paid him a honorarium of one-hundred dollars for each of the colored plates that are in there.

AID What about the originals of these colored plates?

WCJ For a long time no one knew what became of them. They were in the hands of the people who made the plates, a group of lithographers in San Francisco. They made the colored plates. The Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley wanted the originals. Mr. Hecke thought that since he helped get the book out he ought to have the originals. Finally, I ran them down and had them stashed away in the Department's files. They are now with the California Academy of Science in San Francisco as part of their collection of famous live animal art.

DW What are your recollections of the members of the State Horticultural Commission at the time when you worked with it and it was incorporated into the Department?

Who were they?

WCJ You mean besides the commissioner?

DW Yes. Was it a board or was it just one man like Hecke?

WCJ It was just the one man, George Hecke. It was changed over from a board of commissioners in 1903. Then in 1929, the legislature agreed that the State Board of Agriculture should be formed to serve in an advisory capacity to the Department and the Governor.

The most important work of the old State Commission of Horticulture was Plant Quarantine. That was primary. We were even the main representative on the west coast for the Federal Horticultural Board which had charge of Federal quarantines. All of our past inspectors were collaborators of the Federal Horticultural Board. That was with reference to shipments of plant material from foreign countries.

Ship inspection at the ports was very important for fruits and plant materials that might come from Hawaii. Hawaii was not a foreign country; it was a territory of the United States so that involved essentially the same type of activity as interstate shipments on the mainland. The Mediterranean fruit fly was a big factor in that instance. We were trying to avoid having it come in. Every passenger boat that stopped at Hawaii or that originated in Hawaii was subject to boarding and screening. We inspected the baggage of all passengers. That was a real chore. I remember for a number of years when one of the larger ships were coming in, we would send a crew down from here in Sacramento to join the crew at San Francisco and inspect baggage and the materials that passengers might have in their rooms.

I was one of the guys, when I was in the rodent control work, they would call upon every once in a while if they would have a large passenger ship. I got a pretty good idea of plant quarantine methods. The county commissioners would supply extra help at San Pedro or San Diego if needed. You asked about other staff at Sacramento. The chief deupty commissioner of horticulture was George P. Welden. He later became associated with Chaffee Junior College at Upland after he retired from state service.

Fred Maskew was our plant quarantine master, so to speak. He trained a great many plant quarantine inspectors. Harry S. Smith was chief entomologist. His primary interest in life was our then biological control setup. He had the management of our foreign explorers who were in foreign areas finding parasites an dpredators that would destroy any insect pests that were introduced without their natural enemies. He was transferred to the University of California at Riverside after we had an analysis between the college of agriculture and the commissioner of horticulture as to what was education and research and what was regulatory and service work. They were the three main people assisting the state commissioner of horticulture at the time I joined the staff.

WCJ Fruit and Vegetable Standardization came on later, and of course a good many of the other functions came on in 1919 and 1921 when the Department of Agriculture was created as we have already discussed.

When alfalfa weevil spread into Nevada from Utah in 1917, the question arose about establishing plant quarantine border inspection stations. Up until then, most of the plant quarantine inspection work was done at the ports, and inland at railway express offices and post offices through which plant material might be shipped. The County Horticultural Commissioner of course did that in each of the counties. The plant quarantine work was apparently the number one function in the minds of most people in the state and county commissions of horticulture followed by pest clean-up work.

DW You mentioned O. E. Bremmer yesterday as a county commissioner. I noticed in a 1918 bulletin that he was a state man in the San Francisco office of the commission; it that correct?

WCJ Yes. He was one of Maskew's assistants in the plant quarantine work. We had permanent port inspection staffs in San Diego, San Pedro, and in San Francisco for the Bay Region. Trips were made up to Crocket if there was a possibility that there might be hazardous plant material on boats for example that were delivering the raw sugar from Hawaii to the refinery there. All of the sugar producers in Hawaii had formed the C and H Company. All of the raw sugar except a small amount to one small sugar factory near Honolulu came over here to be made into the constalline cane sugar. If we had information of a passenger boat making its first trip to any one of the other ports (like Eureka or Monterey or Ventura or Santa Barbara) we would have it arranged so they would be inspected there at the time of arrival. The fear of the possible introduction of Mediterranean fruit fly under our port inspection work fairly complete.

My first experience in connection with establishing border inspection work was at State Line on Lake Tahoe. There was a small hotel there which they called the Country Club. There were several nice resort hotels serviced by boats. None of the big hotels developed later on the Nevada side had even been thought of.

We had to establish our inspection stations on the California side. We stopped cars and shook out bedding if it appeared that the people had camped near alfalfa fields. We were looking for alfalfa weevils. There was quite a bit of "to do" about doing that type of plant quarantine inspection. Because of the effectiveness of this type of inspection, we had up to as many as 33 inspection stations for plant quarantine around the rim of the State at highway entry points when I was retired at the end of 1959.

AID Why have border stations closed?

WCJ I did not know that they had been closed. Some of them have become more seasonal. When Jerry Fielder was director, he told me of negotiations with Arizona to combine with their inspector on the New Mexico state line. I was told that Earl Coke started a drive when he became director to diminish the border station inspection. He was the one apparently who openly questioned the necessity for all of them. I never talked to him about it, but was very shocked to find out that he was trying to institute such a program.

I think it would be a pious idea for me to interpret at this point a comment on how important the exercise of the plant quarantine inspection principle has been to California agriculture. Some of us old timers consider it basic and it became important from the very beginning in preventing the spread of pests between counties, dating back to the 1870's.

The grape growers believed that they slowed down the spread of phyloxera. I know that it didn't take long for me to become imbued with its importance. In other words, it was in our blood and fundamental in pest prevention through the movement of nursery stock, fruits, and host commodities between areas. Then when animal industry became a part of the department the same principle applied to the movement of host birds and/or animals.

I understand that Coke's problem was personal and his opposition was based on the refusal of a border station inspector to accept his word that he had no contraband. If we could accept people's word, we would not need to have the inspections made.

I still feel that some of the pests that we have gottin in might still have been kept out.

On the other hand, there is no question about the Japanese beetle. It came in undoubtedly with the understructure of airplanes when the beetles were in flight at the airport of origin.

There has been talk of abandoning the inside fumigation of airplanes which is done to protect against the possibility of beetles being carried in accidentally by passengers. There isn't too much they can do when the Japanese beetle gets into running gear... if it can survive the trip and land.

I don't know of any other reason that was involved in the reduction of the border stations. We had gotten to the place where we were getting excellent cooperation with the highway department and were able to get the type of border station established that we visualized. They became helpful as a service agency over and above just plant inspection. They answered a lot of questions for people who were entering the state by automobile as well as to performing their function seeing to it that plants or fruits were not introduced that would be a pest hazard.

AID When did states first quarantine one another?

WCJ Heavens, that was long before my time. That must have happened in the 1880's or 1890's. I would have to go back into some of the early Fruit Growers Convention reports to find that information as to when. I do know that in the extra session of the Legislature in 1911 the basic law was brought up to date effective January 1912.

DW The border stations themselves originated later than that?

WCJ Oh yes, not until 1917 and 1918, that I recall. I was told that Imperial County started a station at Fort Yuma several years before. Of course, there were always inspections between counties in California. There was a time when some of the counties performed plant quarantine inspections against an adjoining county if there was a pest hazard involved. So plant quarantine inspection was a primary factor to prevent the spread of pests in California.

AID Did that cause friction among counties?

WCJ Yes, a little bit. When I got acquainted with the setup, one commissioner was doing battle with another verbally.

DW Was the state sort of a mediator?

WCJ Very much so, yes. It was interesting that the State Commissioner of Horticulture could be the arbitrator in a case where there was a conflict.

AID That was your role a number of times?

WCJ Not in the early days, no. I was just state superintendent of rodent control for the first two or three years. Then they brought weed control into my office. Then I was under the direction of--after they reorganized the old State Commission of Horticulture--the Bureau of Pest Control. That was under Professor Harry Smith who was transferred to Riverside in 1923 to do his biological control work under the university.

After he was transferred, they combined the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control. Lee Strong who later went with the Federal Horticultural Board, was the chief of the new bureau. He was really in the Division of Plant Industry and Rodent and Weed Control became part of that setup. In December 1923, when he went with the Federal Horticultural Board, I took over the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control.

AID How much did you spend in the field?

WCJ After I went to work for the State Commissioner of Horticulture, it became less and less. Most of my work with the Biological Survey

WCJ was field work against pest animals or helping out the county horticultural commissioners in that area of their duties. That was summer vacation from 1913 through 1916 and winter vacation 1915. Full-time started with the Biological Survey in May 1916, and ended December 1917.

AID What kind of car did you drive?

WCJ After a while, I got a Ford. Driving with it became a bit difficult because the roads in the mountains weren't built for Fords that had gravity feed from the gasoline tank underneath the seat. In a lengthy steep place, you didn't have the gasoline feed into the engine. Sometimes you'd have to back up the steeper spots.

AID So it was a Model T?

WCJ I guess it was a Model T; that was the first Ford out. I talked to Mr. Hecke about maybe getting a car which I could get around in a little better. He said, "The rule is that we have nothing but Fords." I explained the situation to him. He said, "I don't think I dare talk to the Board of Control about it." The Board of Control was the predecessor of the State Department of Finance. He said, "If you want to go over and talk to the Board of Control, go ahead." He said, "Shall I make an appointment for you." I said, "No, I will take care of that." I knew two of the members quite well at that time. Marshall DeMott from Corning was Chairman of the Board. The problem I was having with the Ford getting up the hills was out in the boon docks west of Corning where he lived. To climb up Log Springs Ridge you had to go through some pretty steep places in order to get on top of the ridge. If you got on that ridge, why you could go on across to Covelo in Mendocino County. That was what I had to do a number of times. So, I met with the Board of Control and explained the situation to them. They said, "We understand that." They said, "I can have a Dodge." That really opened things up. Some of the staff who had been with the Commission for a long time tried to outrank me and get the use of my car but not for very long, because their scheme didn't work.

AID When you were driving at night, would you stop for refreshments very often?

WCJ Not too often, no.

AID When you did stop, what was your favorite refreshment?

WCJ Coffee.

AID How about apple pie and ice cream?

WCJ Not too much.

AID Let me tell you what Mrs. Bellue told me: You loved apple pie and ice cream and coffee. You would stop and get that at night. She said you drove this car that had a short front spare and your knees were up around your chin with your left arm on the window sill.

WCJ I will be damned!

AID You don't remember that?

WCJ No. When I was doing fieldwork for the Biological Survey, I had four field crews in the California National Forest, which is now the Mendocino Forest; one at Stony Ford in Colusa County, one at Upper Lake in Lake County, and at Covelo at the Covelo Ranger Station in Mendocino County, and this one at Paskanta which was out at Corning. I would periodically have to go to Berkeley, which was my headquarters, in order to make out my reports and get the payroll in. I traveled between those areas with a saddle horse and pack animal. If night overtook me, I made camp. I was used to doing that as a kid so there were no problems involved; it was easy. That was long before Mrs. Bellue knew about my habits with the automobile.

AID I was told that on the occasion of the Quarter Century Club Meeting when they obtained a horse and buggy for you, you surprised them with your knowledge when you put tassles on the horses head and placed a fly net over its head. Do you remember that?

WCJ Good heavens, I don't.

AID Is there anything else about the Division of Plant Industry which includes the Bureaus of Entomology, Plant Quarantine, Plant Pathology, Rodent and Weed Control, Seed Inspection, Field Crops, and Chemistry that you haven't already told us?

WCJ I do want to tell you about one of the programs that provided aid to the fig industry. It is only possible to do a thing like this here in California with the county agricultural commissioners being available throughout the state. Technically, they are county employees, but in the main I would say a good percentage of them pretty well consider themselves part of the State Department of Agriculture organization.

George Roeding who was one of the leading nurserymen in the State of California way back in the 1920's was the man who developed his "California Nursery" in Fresno. Roeding Park is named after him in Fresno. He was quite a notable citizen. For a long time it was impossible to get capri fig bud-wood needed for the Smyrna fig to mature the fig fruit. A person would try to smuggle it out of the smyrna region of Asia Minor, would be hung, drawn, and quartered if he was caught at it. Some way or another George Roeding was able

WCJ to get some capri fig wood. The secret of that is that the blastophaga wasp carries over in the capri figs that only grow of course on capri fig trees. They are not edible. The blastophaga wasp carries the pollen that makes it possible for the smyrna fig to become a real fig. That meant that capri fig trees had to be in the vicinity of places where smyrna type figs are planted. In order to not keep reminding people that there must have been some capri fig bud wood smuggled into California, they gave the resulting crop the name of Calimyrna fig in California. In other words, California plus myrna with the "S" left out equals "calimyrna fig." It is one of the best figs that we produce. It is a white fig and it gets to be a pretty good size.

Pink rot was developing in the calimyrnas and was having a depreciating effect on the value of the crop. They feared that if it continued they were going to have real problems. The only thing we could possibly do was to disinfect the capri figs. We didn't know if a dose of disinfectant might kill the wasp. With D. G. Millbrath, who was our plant pathologist, and a couple of the commissioners who worked in the counties where Calimyrna figs were prominent, we figured out a way whereby the county agricultural commissioners would inventory every Calimyrna fig tree in their counties. That extended from parts of southern Shasta County and Tehama County clear down to the Tehachapis down the valley to a few in Imperial County. We figured out a way whereby we could gather all of the capri figs in the State of California and ship them to Fresno where we had established a bath house and put all of those figs in this disinfectant liquid.

When the wasps emerged, we collected them in test tubes and put them back into the areas where they came from. That was something of an operation, I am here to tell you. We did that all in one season. Definitely, it was a terrific success. I can't imagine that anything like that could have ever happened in any other state that doesn't have direct contact with the Department in the counties. I dream about that every once in a while. It was a hell of a program.

Another clean-up program that we started in 1953 or 1954 was against khapra beetle, a very destructive grain storage pest. Treatment of the infested product was insufficient. The immature fungus got into the cracks and crevices of the structure housing the product.

We had several huddles with county, university, and federal entomologists and finally came up with the idea that an eradication program was still worth a try. Ordinary storage was not too great a problem.

Our biggest venture was with a big warehouse on the edge of Fresno. It took nine and one-half acres of airtight tarps to cover this one. But it worked and continuing inspections failed to reveal any active infestations. One spot showed up later in the Imperial Valley. So far as I know, none have been found elsewhere in California. The survey work of the commissioners and department field entomologists

WCJ and others certainly seem to have paid off in locating incipient infestations at several important spots. I have just mentioned these two clean-up programs, because of my close association with them.

While these and other clean-up efforts were going on in the plant industry side of the Department, there were several important clean-up programs over in animal industry. Fortunately, these too are recorded in the Department's annual reports which were printed in our bulletin. I have recently learned that during Earl Coke's management, not only was the bulletin discontinued but that the library also was abolished. To a person who was associated with these two institutions for over forty years, these happenings were tragic.

DW How did the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Nursery Services come about? Were they split off from plant quarantine or plant industry?

WCJ They both were in the Plant Pest Control Service in Plant Industry and were separated later.

There was a great deal of rivalry among the nurserymen in California. Some of that rivalry developed clear back to the time that they were having county quarantines. The nurserymen felt that they also needed better protection in nursery-wide cleanup of pests. We went along with the idea because if a nursery in Fresno, for example, harbored a pest, it didn't matter whether it got into the nursery surrepitiously by somebody bringing in by rail or by a movement not covered by the regular inspection processes. The nurserymen also wanted to be sure that poor quality nursery stock wasn't being transported between counties.

The nurserymen, themselves, thought that they ought to be better organized. They were the ones who recommended the development of a nursery service. While it became part of nursery cleanup work in the ordinary sense, it also was important for customers of nurseries to get vigorous stocks. It involved also the development of a uniform nomenclature and measurement such as plant size and diameter, and proper disinfection of nursery stock. It was largely a matter of developing the movement of clean nursery stock throughout the State. The nurserymen sponsored it themselves.

DW When was the bureau established?

WCJ I would guess about 1924 or 1925. We had some very significant leaders in the nursery business at that time. There were quite a few who were plant breeders in the development of new roses, food plants, and seeds. There was quite a demand for the Central American type of avocado. It even grows better in California than in Central

America. The Caribbean type which is typical in Florida has a hard time making the minimum oil content in our standards for this fruit. You asked about another branch?

DW The Entomology Branch, the Bureau, itself?

WCJ The Bureau of Entomology was really one of the first things that ever happened in the governmental, agricultural, and horticultural picture, but under the broader name of plant pest control. It was really one of the first of the branches in the old State Commission of Horticulture way back when.

DW I had the impression that it was part of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and then there was a splitoff sometime. Two separate bureaus were then established.

WCJ The great emphasis on plant quarantine came right in the very early part of the old State Commission of Horticulture. Insect pest control and plant disease control in combating against wide-spread distribution of serious pests came in with the Bureau of Entomology, one of the first bureaus in the commission. Plant Disease Control didn't get quite as rapid a boost as the entomology feature. We did not even have a plant pathologist when I came into the old State Commission of Horticulture. We relied upon the U. S. D. A. representative. We didn't have any horticulturalists as specialists who oversaw the whole business of plant varieties. We relied on the U. S. D. A. for that phase of the operations and as a matter of fact we even desked the federal representative.

DW I don't think we have enough on the record about the Western Plant Quarantine Board. You mentioned two others too.

WCJ The Western Plant Quarantine Board was George Hecke's idea. There had been extensive correspondence between California and the other western states on potato tuber moth and alfalfa weevil and some letters became pretty acrimonious. Hecke believed that personal discussion could resolve some of these problems and if the Federal Horticultural Board would participate this would give an opportunity to educate on the principles of plant quarantine at all levels.

The meeting at Riverside (1918) proved to be worth while and resulted in plans for an annual get together. In 1923, I inherited the Secretaryship from Lee A. Strong when he transferred to the Federal Horticultural Board and stayed with that incidental occupation well into the 1930's. We printed the proceedings either as a part of our monthly bulletin or as a separate publication so as to have a good record and available to the succeeding officers in the states as changes were made. It was worth while.

WCJ The Western Standardization Conference and Western Weed Control Conference were the other two. They were outgrowths. I can remember when we had a Western Plant Quarantine Board Meeting (one of the early ones) that some of the Western States would want to know more about weed control for example or fresh fruit and vegetables standardization or shipping point inspection. The natural outgrowth seemed to be that there was enough interest in the eleven western states to have a separate conference of their own. We included Mexico, Hawaii, and British Columbia in our Western Plant Quarantine Board. We later included the railroad and express companies with a special committee. We had quite an organization.

DW What year was the first meeting at Riverside?

WCJ That was in 1919). The Western Plant Quarantine Board served a very significant purpose to get together once a year in one of the western states and thrash out some of the problems. The Federal Horticultural Board, which was the quarantine branch of the U. S. D. A. had entomology, plant pathology, and forestry represented by top scientists.

DW It was effective in helping California agriculture?

WCJ Oh, yes, it was. It gave the other states that didn't rely upon plant quarantines some idea of how we looked at it. They were handicapped by not having a county organization like our horticultural commissioners like we had in California. They had everything at the state level. The organization needed to carry on that type of work as we did in California because our county organization was incomprehensible to many of those people but it helped them to understand the importance we attached to adequate plant quarantine enforcement.

When I first became acquainted with the horticultural commissioner's office in Los Angeles County, there must have been 30 or 35 on their staff.

AID Does that indicate that California historically had a lot of political muscle from agriculture?

WCJ I really don't know. It was so far before my time that these county horticultural officers were established, and remember up until 1921, the viticultural interests had their own board.

AID Jake, we have covered the Division of Plant Industry pretty well, but there is still one question that I have. The responsibility for economic poisons (pesticides) which are registered is under the Bureau of Chemistry. I know you were in the overseer position and didn't handle the details, but I wonder if you could recall its development? The bureau has enormous responsibility dealing with

pesticide and herbicide control. What happened over the years in relation to that bureau's growth?

WCJ That was one of the functions that were transferred from the University to the Department when they unscrambled what was research and education and what was service and regulatory. This happened in 1923. We got the commercial fertilizer control work and the fungicide and insecticide work. The department had to be sure that the products were up to their advertised use and that they were capable of doing the job for which the label claimed.

We were years ahead of even the federal service in that regard. Some of the other states--and I learned of this when I was active in the National Association of the Departments of Agriculture--didn't have it in their departments of agriculture. They relied mainly upon what assistance they got from the Federal Government. I would say that we were 20 years ahead of the Federal Government in demanding certain minimum safety requirements and very complete labeling.

It was about the end of 1920's that there was a terrific expansion in herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. All at once it seemed to blossom out. That meant a call for a considerable expansion in our Bureau of Chemistry. When we moved out of the old brick building that used to be across from the insectary and where we had the seed inspection work, we found limited space for our chemistry lab in the basement of State Office Building Number 1, in 1927.

When we built the annex to the old Motor Vehicle Building on O Street, we finally had a laboratory that was adequate and took at least half of the space on one of the floors in that building. There was quite a number of herbicides, rodenticides, insecticides, and fungicides. We can multiply the few that we had when we first inherited the work by the hundreds today. New chemicals were developed by World War I and more by World War II.

We were very conscious all of the time about proper labels and proper warnings on all of these products. Warnings against hazards to the eyes, the skin, and adequate protection against poisons that could affect humans in just the handling of it. Some of those items were pretty potent.

DW Were there any major incidents when people were harmed?

WCJ I am sure there could have been a few accidents when there has been some injury to the skin and the eyes from many of the lately developed insecticides and fungicides. I have no idea how extensive that was. After World War II, many more new chemicals appeared and that was when we began to hear about serious systemic effects.

I referred earlier to the stolen thallium grain case. Of course, while we had been careful in reference to the adequate labeling and

locked-up storage of rodenticides or poison grains or poison baits, those Mexicans couldn't read the labels on the grain sacks that had thallium treated barley in them. They were hungry and they thought they would make a meal out of the grain after they had broken into the place where stored without knowing it had been treated with poison.

They cooked the stuff up after they broke in and stole it.

DW You were in the department when D.D.T. first came into being? What do you remember about that?

WCJ I remember that I got a little of the first shipment that came into California, in an unlabeled paper bag. I used it in the backyard. I didn't observe all the precautions and thank God I only had a small amount, otherwise I might have done myself some damage before I realized how potent it was. That was really the beginning of the use of one of the heavy hazardous materials here. I don't remember where or from whom the lot came, but it was from somewhere in the East.

DW When did the Department get involved in restrictions on the use of herbicides like for example, 2,4-D in Lodi, San Joaquin County that did great damage to leafy crops but was useful on grains.

WCJ 2,4-D of course was primarily a herbicide.

DW When did the Department first get involved in regulations that said you can use it here, but it cannot be used close to certain areas or crops?

WCJ That must have been in the middle forties (1940's). It didn't come into being until the middle 1940's according to my recollection. There is no reference to the newer herbicides developed after the publication of our later weed book which was 1941.

DW My question is when did the Department get involved in those types of regulations? Originally, did it not just involve registration and warnings?

AID When did the Department get teeth in its regulation of dangerous pesticides?

WCJ Not too long after the authority over these chemicals was transferred from the University to us. Pretty much from the beginning. We were very conscious of the importance of that. Dave Mackie who was our entomologist, was active in getting that general problem of safety inculcated into our regulatory work, and so was Stanley Piper after he became associated with our pest animal work.

AID These regulations, Jake, according to the department history, were jointly administered by the county agricultural commissioners?

WCJ Yes, later on.

AID I wondered in connection with the specific regulation in the field, whether you recall any particular incident that had to do with that?

WCJ Not exactly. I know that we had an easier time developing safety regulations after those Mexicans suffered from thallium poisoning. That episode strengthened our hand in that whole safety field.

DW I am talking more about crop safety.

WCJ I understand.

AID Since these toxic substances were introduced, a number of them have been outlawed presumably by the federal government. Were any of them outlawed by the state?

WCJ No, we relied upon the adequacy of our required labeling to warn people.

AID As far as you know up to now--how would you rate the ability of the State of California in enforcing these regulatory provisions compared to other states?

WCJ We use the services of the county agricultural commissioners so we have excellent statewide coverage as compared to other states and we had our own inspections in the major markets who took samples for spray residues. I don't know of any other state that has the same in-grown feeling about the importance of safety with agricultural chemicals.

I can remember when we used to talk about controlling mustard with iron sulfate. We only had a handful of good herbicides. Oil, for example, was an important herbicide that controlled puncturevine. I don't know what the state of puncturevine is now, but you don't hear much about it. It was a hell of a mess in a good many parts of the San Joaquin Valley.

U.C. Professor of Botany W. W. Robbins had a right-hand man who with the staff at Davis did a lot to improve on some of the chemicals that were reported to be of value as herbicides. That all happened not too long after that weed control book was published. We found something that we could use on camel thorn weed that we had in parts of southern California. We would bend the stem of the plant down into a jar that had a chemical in it that would be sucked back into the roots. That was the most satisfactory thing we ever had up to that time (1914) for camel thorn control.

When we first got into that type of activity, it wasn't too long before some of the important potent chemical herbicides came into being. We can attribute the value of these new herbicides largely as a result of the research work over at U.C. Davis.

AID When you were active in the Department, did you have any group of ecologists or environmentalists advocating biological control who were very anti-chemical control? Could you feel any influence from that group?

WCJ No, they didn't become prominent I would say until the tail end of the 1940's. Nobody knew what an ecologist or an environmentalist was back in the days when I started out. Personally, I became essentially an ecologist because of my training at the U.C. Department of Zoology. We were working with pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides. We learned our lesson very early. We didn't advocate eradication to the bitter end. We realized there was a necessity for intensive control in relationship to the environment way back then.

AID You trace the influence of these anti-chemical groups from the late 1940's.

WCJ Yes. They used to dust people with D.D.T. in Italy and North Africa to kill lice and comparable vermin.

AID Can you recall from the 1940's until you retired in 1960 how these anti-chemical groups grew in power?

WCJ I am amazed at how they have and how little attention anyone paid to that kind of thing as these lethal chemicals were developing. They just seemed to blossom out all at once. We didn't have any critical problems while I was in the Department.

You know there is a probability that high school curricular and even those in lower grades encompassed biology courses of varying kinds. It would have taken some time for the public to have become more knowledgeable and even longer before someone like Rachel Carsen would reduce the advanced thinking to publication.

The last year I was in high school, we acquired a teacher who developed a botany course. Because she was a woman, the course attracted only girls as I recall. You will remember that a Latin professor at U.C. Berkeley who was my advisor would not acknowledge botany or zoology as sciences when I expressed the desire to have one or the other of these sciences be included as a required science in my program.

DW Did the beekeepers have any pesticide problems?

WCJ The beekeepers always had problems with sprays, of course. They complained about inadequate notification if they had hives out in

orchards for pollination purposes. They weren't always advised when someone was going to put an insecticide or fungicide on the trees and plants. There was quite a bit of complaining about that, yes. I think that Dr. Eckert at U.C. Davis who handled beekeeping courses was one of the protagonists in connection with that problem. I know we talked with our heads of bee inspection, Frank Todd and Malcolm Krebs. We considered it part of the responsibility of spray operators if they knew that anything hazardous to bees was going to be applied on any orchard, crops, or vineyards in which hives were present. Often the county agricultural commissioners would advise the beekeepers of spraying and/or dusting to come.

ANIMAL INSPECTION AND CONTROL

AID Please discuss the Division of Animal Industry including the bureaus of Meat Inspection and Dairy Service, Livestock Disease Control, and Livestock Identification. What can you tell us about them when you were in the Department?

WCJ In anticipation of some questions about our Animal Industry Division, I have asked Dr. Arthur G. Boyd who was my Assistant Director to bring me up-to-date on a few of those in which I had developed a special interest. One feature was the gradual development of poultry and animal disease diagnostic laboratories at six different points in the State. Until we moved into State Office Building #1 in 1927, there was little room available for such a purpose. What little was done was in cramped quarters and on a sort of shoe string basis. Dr. Boyd came with us in 1922 and had always had an interest in developing such a diagnostic and testing operation and finally it proved helpful in locating outbreaks of new diseases or pests of domestic animals and poultry.

We had two outbreaks of foot and mouth disease the first in 1924-25 involving cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and even deer. A total of 109,855 domestic animals were appraised and slaughtered in 16 counties and 22,214 deer. A second outbreak occurred in 1929, and it was cleared up in less than two months.

Scabies in sheep was widespread in 1922 and eradication started then with final clean-up accomplished in 1933. Eradication of glanders in the equine group was also accomplished by 1930. This disease is also communicable to humans. We were always conscious of disease harbored by animals both domestic and wild and transmissible to humans. This probably developed through our experience in destroying field rodents because they could harbor plague and relapsing fever. They have the foxy name of zoonosis for a disease of this kind. Of course there is continued testing for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis as a protection to humans. Perfection of pasteurization has been a great help. In all of our animal disease and pest programs we have cooperated with the University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and county livestock inspectors and where indicated with the public health agencies.

WCJ Of course, the primary function of the office of the State Veterinarian, which was brought into the Department in 1919, was to prevent the spread of destructive diseases of livestock and poultry within California and also to manage any necessary animal or poultry quarantines.

The Cattle Protection Board as we called it would of course record all of the brands or marks in the interest of theft prevention. That was their outstanding function as I recall and dated back to the 1860's. When the laws were generally codified brands and marks had sections in the Penal Code, Civil Code, and Political Code.

Later on, we developed a Meat Inspection Program that was second to none in the United States. Many states didn't have any meat inspection program. The Federal Government was pretty well restricted to interstate movement. (Since my retirement, the federals have usurped much of our program as I understand it.) We, in our meat inspection service, were giving superior meat inspection for all intrastate movements of meat and meat products. Primarily, of course, cattle, hogs, and sheep were inspected. Orginally we developed our own poultry inspection section. I don't recall exactly what happened there.

We had some outstanding veterinarians who were cleaning up foot and mouth disease in California with the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We had two maybe three outbreaks over the years and did clean it up.

AID Where were they?

WCJ The first one was practically statewide. There were areas for example, around the Bay Region. It showed up down in the southern part of the State too. Later on we established five regional laboratories to do animal diagnostic work in cooperation with the livestock industry and practicing veterinarians. I don't know whether they are still in existence or not. We also had a very good meat inspection laboratory down here in Sacramento on Meadowview Road. I take considerable credit for helping develop those laboratories. I thought they were exceedingly good. The one in Alhambra was tops in the U. S. among animal disease diagnostic laboratories.

AID What did you have to do to get those laboratories approved?

WCJ We had to convince the legislature and the powers that they would be of great value to the livestock industry, especially in preventing disastrous outbreaks of animal and poultry diseases before they became widespread.

MARKETING LAWS

DW Give us your reflections on the beginning of marketing activity in the Department.

WCJ During the 1930's, we really got into marketing "hook, line, and sinker." Except for one subsection of 1152 Agricultural Code 1152(f), wherein the Director could act as an arbitrator between producer and distributor to a large extent, we didn't pay too much attention to marketing because there weren't any statute provisions specifically directing our responsibility in the marketing field. After the milk stabilization act was directed into the Department, 1935, the possibilities for the Department to render some real marketing services originated. After so many constitutional questions had been raised with the federal marketing laws I realized if I was to be the Department's legislative representative. I ought to know more law and that's when I started my night law school (1934).

We had considerable experience with principles that could be involved in Marketing Orders during the development of the milk stabilization laws. The milk marketing law came first when they were having trouble in Southern California with milk pricing. It is my recollection that there had been a very rapid buildup of population in southern California, particularly in Los Angeles and the surrounding territory. Also there was rather a rapid development of dairies. When the first depression came along in 1929 and in the 1930's, there was more milk available in that area than was necessary. It was the beginning of the depression in southern California that put a terrific surplus of milk on the market. Some of the distributors took advantage of the situation.

A good many of them made milk a loss leader. I remember that they talked of instances where milk sold for one cent and two cents a quart, and in most markets the price stood at six cents per quart. The stores would negotiate to get a volume price reduction because there was so much surplus, they even talked about producers dumping milk along side the road, rather than take the price offered. Fortunately, there had been some milk studies made around the Bay Region by the Department and the direction transferred some of our specialists down to Los Angeles to see what could be done to help straighten the mess out. That lead to attempts by our Department of Agriculture

WCJ to serve as sort of a negotiator or referee for some of the warring factions. Then the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act came into existence and they tried to use that, but court injunctions slowed its possible use down. Finally the conclusion was reached that there had to be a State Law. Some of the basic principles that were involved in the attempt to use the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act as a basis for some kind of a marketing program didn't pan out entirely because it didn't cover the distributors and was too localized. The hopes for the Federal Act served to straighten things out a little bit, but it wasn't until a full analysis was made of the prospects that the conclusion was reached that we needed a State Law. That all happened in the early 1930's. Fortunately, our Bill Kuhrt had been through the mill on most of theproblem and with the help of the Attorney General and Fred Wood, the Legislative Counsel, a workzable Milk Stabilization Act was perfected that handled producer's pricing based upon the cost involved over the extra production cost of manufacturing milk.

California had developed agricultural co-ops many many years earlier. They served to stabilize market gluts and things of that sort to a limited extent, but there was always a feeling on the part of the members of the cooperative that there were people who didn't belong to the cooperative who were getting benefits far and beyond anything that they were entitled to. We learned about that in the development of some of our later marketing laws. The co-ops were very jealous of their advertising and trade promotion special activities. That's why they were anxious--as we found out later on--to preserve the marketing acts that they were sponsoring.

AID While you are talking about co-ops, Jake, will you give us your opinion of them?

WCJ I think I summarized that in the beginning. They were organizations of people who realized that you couldn't manage crop distribution adequately just by getting their product to market--alone. No matter how big your operation, there were a good many of other people in the same type of operation, but maybe on a smaller scale. It was an attempt by producers to get a quality product to market without loss and have a means of disposing of below standard products.

AID Why did some of them fail?

WCJ I don't know of very many that failed in California. The outstanding ones are pretty well still in existence. Maybe a few have fallen by the way side, but it is amazing that more didn't because when they finally got organized and could adjust their shipments or marketing through management and through advertising and sale promotions, there were still a lot of producers who didn't join in membership and benefited from the program. If there were too many on the outside, those co-ops had some pretty tough sledding. It sometimes took them

WCJ a little while to get some of the surpluses moved, but the one thing they could do as a co-op was to develop some semblance of the utilization of by-products that they kept off of the market by developing standards of size, color, acidity, sweetness, etc. as in the case of citrus. I think the co-ops were very outstanding in California agriculture.

I always was hopeful that we could get a marketing law that would serve the purposes of producers, distributors and/or processors in a way to serve most of the activities that the co-ops had in mind. The walnut growers were one of those that held on to the Federal program--long after the State law was available to them.

The early beginnings of our marketing laws were in the early 1930's, but it was not until 1937 that the three major laws were all in the Legislature in the hope that the Prorate Law and the one sponsored by the co-ops had the earlier defects cleared up. The Marketing Act of 1937 sponsored by the Grange was new that year.

DW Did the university have a role in the early administration of the milk law?

WCJ I don't recall any administrative responsibility.

DW Did James Tinley bring anything from the university?

WCJ Yes. There was cooperation and discussions. I think Tinley came into the picture even before Bill Kuhrt and Theodore Macklin. He was very helpful and available for the northern part of the State as I recall. I remember him attending a good many of the basic meetings. He worked extensively with our Bureau of Markets while it was still in San Francisco. If we hadn't had that Depression I wonder whether we would have gone very far in the field of marketing laws because it was hoped that the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act was going to be able to take care of many of the marketing problems. But it didn't do it for all of the industry groups. As a matter of fact, there were some defects in reference to the federal agreement law as to service to distributors.

AID Jake, can you give us an idea about the growth of the marketing program from the days of the first marketing act?

WCJ The "Pro-rate Act" was possibly the first that was enacted. I think it was enacted in 1933 and amended in 1935. As the result of the use of the various marketing programs or agreements or whatever they were called in the beginning, each legislative session brought improvements, mainly brought about as a result of court action. By the time we got to 1937 (when we got the best of the marketing laws), we benefited from the experiences had with the other varieties of marketing act that had developed earlier.

Don, how soon had you become acquainted with the marketing laws? You were primarily interested in milk stabilization in the beginning with us. But when did you become aware of this great diversity of opinion with reference to the several farm crop products marketing laws?

DW I started in Washington D. C. in 1939 in the Federal Marketing Orders, which were related to a number of California Marketing Orders (i.e. walnuts were one). That's where my interest began, Jake. The start of the milk law began when I was a senior at CAL. Tinley was involved with that. That was the reason I asked you the question about Tinley.

WCJ I don't know what the details were. I didn't have any responsibilities for legislation before 1929. Director Hecke dumped me right in the middle of being the Department representative before the committees of the Legislature and managing the appearence of staff specialists where necessary. I was very querulous about the milk problems that they were having in Los Angeles because I was raised on a cow and chicken ranch. Naturally, I had an inclination to inquire more about the milk business than anything else. With the help of Macklin, Kuhrt, and some of the attorneys in the Attorney General's Office, we had excellent cooperation with the Legislative Counsel Bureau in looking up constitutionality and proper standards and provisions that we knew to be necessary and applicable. There were quite a few court cases. My goodness! I remember the day after I was appointed by Governor Knight as the Director of the Department in early 1954, we heard over the radio that Safeway had filed suits in eighteen different milk marketing areas with reference to the milk stabilization law. Later on the suits were dismissed. I think the Attorney General's Office knocked their ideas into a cocked hat very quickly. Anyhow, just think of it. It was that kind of a situation where many outfits saw fit to question the validity and the constitutionality of the several marketing laws--any and all of them. We developed a lot of information from our Bureau of Marketing in their attempts to get the milk problem straightened out that was helpful in preparing the laws leading to marketing orders. As a matter of fact, the delays in court on the milk stabilization law didn't bring the basic marketing laws into prominence until the Legislature of 1933 and 1935.

DW The pro-rate act was first, was it not?

WCJ Yes I recall, I served as its first secretary until the Farm Bureau could run down Edson Abel who was on a special assignment. They were all in about the same time. Farm Bureau sponsored the prorate idea and the Co-ops sponsored the agricultural Products Marketing Act of 1937 (Co-op Marketing Law as we called it) and the Grange sponsored the "California Marketing Act of 1937" which proved to be marketing act that had most of the marketing programs under it later on.

The fact that there was a lot of discussion about constitutional law in connection with the federal programs (AAA and N.R.A.) and our own milk marketing programs led me to undertake law school training in order to get straightened out. A very capable constitutional law attorney, Felix Warhaftig who was with the Board of Equalization at the time was an instructor at the McGeorge College of Law. We had our eye teeth cut--if you please--with reference to the necessity for proper standards in our marketing laws.

I studied for many a late hour for four years. I kept an eye out for our two youngsters who were babies then.

AID Did the bar exam give you any trouble?

WCJ I never had any idea of becoming a practicing attorney. I gave the bar exam one try. That year I think the passing grade was 69 and I got 62. My job didn't allow adequate time for sufficient study. It's a wonder I didn't crack up actually. After a while, the McGeorge School honored me with a J. D. degree (1967).

During my lobbying activity for the Department, if a legislator would ask "Are you an attorney?" My answer was, "No, but I am a law school graduate." It answered the problem. I felt that I received the special training in constitutional law that I needed. I had a good job. I was well pleased with the way things were going. Some people asked me why I stayed with the Department after I took the law course. Why not try the bar examination again? That question is answered. When I was a member of the agricultural committee of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, I had worked with Judge Peter Shields, one of our old-time Superior Court Judges in connection with supporting the expansion and boosting for things at U.C. Davis, and encouraging the development there. Judge Shields was the one who handed out the diplomas for graduation from our law course at McGeorge. As he came to me and looked at the name on it: Jacobsen. He said, "I knew your father very well." Here I was the guy who was getting the diploma. I had aged a little bit, but not that much yet. He remembered that he had something to do with Jacobsen so he thought I was my father.

WCJ The marketing act sponsored by the co-ops in 1937 lacked several provisions that we believed were absolutely necessary if we were going to have the responsibility of administering that law. They said that when their bill would be finally introduced, it would have the things in it that we thought necessary in order to make the programs workable under their proposed law.

When the bill came out in print, the provisions they promised weren't in it. So we worked with Bill Kuhrt who was our Market man at the time and with Director Brock who was also an attorney. We dressed up the bill with the extra provisions with special reference to the adequacy of standards and some of the methods of operation. Of

course, the rule around the Department was that we would not introduce any new legislation as a state agency. In other words, all we would do would be to expert the provisions that were to be introduced. We knew Senator Jesperson very well, and he was quite well acquainted with the people in the Grange. George Sehlmyer, who was the State Master of the Grange, was looking for something in the way of a marketing Act that would accredit to him and the Grange. I talked to Senator Jesperson about getting in touch with Mr. Sehlmeyer and the Senator handled that bill under Grange's sponsorship. That became the primary marketing act with reference to a marketing orders. The first program that developed under it was for the wine industry. It was still in existence when I retired in 1960 and by then there were many others.

AID. What marketing orders did you and members of your Department actually write?

WCJ We expected all of them and worked with the attorneys for the industries that were involved. I imagine Bill Kuhrt and Elmer Braun experted each proposed program as much as anybody. You had something to do with some of them, Don.

DW That's right.

WCJ Each of the industries involved had attorneys who started their preparation as a rule. I know that Jeff Peyzre was active in reference to the one for the wine industry.

DW To go back to the pro-rate act and the marketing act, do you have any recollection why the industry preferred the marketing act?

WCJ It proved to be more workable and had fewer inequities and constitutional problems. The inequities showed up in connection with the surplus pools which were involved and became disliked.

DW The Pro-rate Act was Farm Bureau sponsored and the Marketing Act was Grange Sponsored.

WCJ In between were the co-ops. They had two laws that were practically identical; one was a rewrite of the other and came along later in the session. I never did find out the reason they felt it was necessary to rewrite it--unless they thought more some of the necessary basic provisions had been incorporated in the later one.

AID Would you tell us about some of the things about the Pro-rate Act.

WCJ It seemed to have a very cumbersome procedure to get into operation. I was the first secretary of the commission by virtue of the fact that the bill was passed and they hadn't concluded who they were going to have as the permanent secretary. So, I handled some of the organization details in a relatively minor way, but on the other hand, I held down the fort until they made up their minds to have Edson Able as the manager.

DW. Did the Pro-rate Act emphasize surplus Controls?

WCJ Yes. Mainly in order to establish what was considered a profitable, marketable proportion of the particular crop that was under pro-rate. That proved to be an undesirable substitute for size and grade control.

DW. That became unpopular, did it not?

WCJ Yes it was unpopular.

AID If the Farm Bureau was behind it, maybe the Grange was opposed to it?

DW Did the original pro-rate act have authority for promotion and advertising?

WCJ I think not, nor for research and controlling unfair practices.

DW Perhaps pro-rate acquired a bad name because of some of the surplus control problems. Do you have any recollections on that?

WCJ Only vaguely. By the time anything of that sort happened, I was so involved in a lot of other things. The Pro-rate program had been handed over to the Department and our Bureau of Markets. Incidentally, I should mention that in 1963, the number 4 issue of the Department's headliner quarterly bulletin has a very complete story on the "Agricultural Marketing Order Programs in California."

MARKET ENFORCEMENT

AID You also had the Bureau of Market Enforcement, which enforced the Produce Dealers Act and the Processors Law. I wonder if you could talk about the role of the State as the inspector? The State came between the grower and the processor for example. You mentioned something about George Wilson the other day--about how angry he was. What was that story?

WCJ That was in connection with our canning tomato inspection work. That was a later development. There was a variance in the delivery of tomatoes to the canneries; there was a lot of slip-shod quality. We figured out through our Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization that there should be definite minimum standard color-wise requirements established.

We had a young man in the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization by the name of Bob Whipple. He was put to work on that particular problem and developed a color testing device that was thoroughly adequate in a relatively small sample of a load of tomatoes. You could tell pretty well what the quality was. If the quality was ok, it was passed; if it wasn't it was held back.

Apparently, on inspection at delivery they caught a load of tomatoes that George Wilson was delivering to one of the canning plants. He came into my office and stormed a little bit about the unfair inspection tactics of my inspectors of the Department of Agriculture.

The County Agricultural Commission never got into the cannery tomatoes inspection incidentally.

AID Whipple and his instrument: did he determine quality by looking at color? Was that an electronic color sorter?

WCJ I can't recall exactly... if it was electronic or not.

AID Did each inspector have such an instrument?

WCJ Each inspection station had one. Oh yes. Whipple headed up that inspection job and he was very good at it. That's about the story.

Every once in a while there would be a person come in and complain about the inspection work that was being done--either by the commissioners or the Department.

This was not shipping point inspection. That came about shortly after the department had been created. That was a joint federal-state service. That was part of the service work we did upon request and covered any fruit or vegetable shipment usually by railroad "reefer" or truck load. This type of inspection was a sort of insurance at origin for the buyer at a distant destination. It was one of the first operations for which a fee was charged. That lead to the creation of the "Department of Agriculture Fund" from which much of the self-supporting operations of the Department was financed. Some, over 60% of the operations, were self-supporting from fees and licenses.

DW What was the difference between shipping point inspections and Fruit and Vegetable Standardization?

WCJ The Fruit and Vegetable Standardization was purely an enforcement of minimum quality standards established in the Agricultural Code. Shipping Point Inspection issued a certificate to the person who requested the inspection: either that it met all State and Federal Standards or that it only met a percentage of the proper and adequate standards. This later was a requested service by the Department for a fee and the other was to enforce the minimum maturity requirement or size and shape requirements of a product as set forth in the Agricultural Code. It was purely an enforcement deal to keep bum stuff off the market and was done largely by the agricultural commissioner. These exemplify what we mean when we say "Service and Regulatory" work in agriculture.

DW When did this originate?

WCJ The Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act was in the State Commission of Horticulture when the Department was established. Then the shipping point inspection didn't come along until in the middle 1920's. I remember when we had our first specialist on shipping point grades out here who started in our standardization work later took over the shipping point inspection. His name was Fred Reed, who later became manager of the California Fruit Exchange.

AID The Department history says that Shipping Point Inspection was an optional service without any regulatory powers or duties.

WCJ That's right, it was purely certification for a fee. The customers paid for their certificate.

WCJ Each inspection station had one. Oh yes. Whipple headed up that inspection job and he was very good at it. That's about the story.

Every once in a while there would be a person come in and complain about the inspection work that was being done--either by the commissioners or the Department.

This was not shipping point inspection. That came about shortly after the department had been created. That was a joint federal-state service. That was part of the service work we did upon request and covered any fruit or vegetable shipment usually by railroad "reefer" or truck load. This type of inspection was a sort of insurance at origin for the buyer at a distant destination. It was one of the first operations for which a fee was charged. That lead to the creation of the "Department of Agriculture Fund" from which much of the self-supporting operations of the Department was financed. Some, over 60% of the operations, were self-supporting from fees and licenses.

DW What was the difference between shipping point inspections and Fruit and Vegetable Standardization?

WCJ The Fruit and Vegetable Standardization was purely an enforcement of minimum quality standards established in the Agricultural Code. Shipping Point Inspection issued a certificate to the person who requested the inspection: either that it met all State and Federal Standards or that it only met a percentage of the proper and adequate standards. This later was a requested service by the Department for a fee and the other was to enforce the minimum maturity requirement or size and shape requirements of a product as set forth in the Agricultural Code. It was purely an enforcement deal to keep bum stuff off the market and was done largely by the agricultural commissioner. These exemplify what we mean when we say "Service and Regulatory" work in agriculture.

DW When did this originate?

WCJ The Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act was in the State Commission of Horticulture when the Department was established. Then the shipping point inspection didn't come along until in the middle 1920's. I remember when we had our first specialist on shipping point grades out here who started in our standardization work later took over the shipping point inspection. His name was Fred Reed, who later became manager of the California Fruit Exchange.

AID The Department history says that Shipping Point Inspection was an optional service without any regulatory powers or duties.

WCJ That's right, it was purely certification for a fee. The customers paid for their certificate.

DW Were agricultural commissioners involved with shipping point inspections?

WCJ Not at all, but they were the enforcing officers locally of the fresh fruit and vegetables standardization provisions. This also included walnuts and dates and was replete with names and measurements of standard containers.

DW The produce dealers and the processers laws. How did those two laws come about and what did they do?

WCJ They were largely passed to protect the producers from being gypped--if you please--by processors, produce dealers, and commission merchants. In other words, in any enterprise of that sort, there were violations of contracts or agreements between the producer and the guy in the market--whether he was a processor or whether he was a produce dealer. There were considerable discrepancies many times about what the producer would get from the one he was delivering to in contrast to what the general agreement was. It was mainly to protect the producer from being gypped by the persons who bought his product.

DW When did the industry and the legislature put the State into the position of refereeing or enforcement?

WCJ You're going back into history that is even before my time. What little I know about several functions that became our Division of Marketing. I learned from conversations with Joe Carey and another attorney who was quite deaf. Remember, until 1919, we were a Commission of Horticulture and the Market Commissioner and provisions of law under his control started in San Francisco as early as 1917. These were several provisions of law even including the Fish Exchange Law that was with this agency in San Francisco that were transferred to the Director of Agriculture by the Legislature in 1921. The management of those functions came to Sacramento after that. I don't know of anyone who could fill you in on those happenings.

To answer your question, I would say in the early 1920's so far as the Department of Agriculture was concerned. Joe Carey was the first head of the function that Woodburn later took over. Of course, later, Woodburn went to the Dairy Council. It was primarly a matter of protecting the producer against any gypping on the part of the persons who accepted his product.

DW Joe Carey later became deputy director, did he not?

WCJ Yes, he was essentially my chief deputy during most of the 1950's.

DEPARTMENT NAME CHANGE

AID During all of your tenure, Jake, was the Department called the Department of Agriculture?

WCJ Yes, it was.

AID When was the name changed?

WCJ I don't have the slightest idea. I was very surprised. I never did learn to use it and I still call it the Department of Agriculture. There is a considerable amount of confusion if you look in the telephone book or if you look in any directory; you expect to be looking for agriculture, but then you have to go under F to find Food and Agriculture.

AID Do you know about that, Don?

DW I handled the legislation to change the name when Jerry Fielder was director. They also changed the name of the State Board of Agriculture to the State Board of Food and Agriculture at the same time. The philosophy at that time was: Agriculture was getting very little attention as to its needs from the general public; many people visualized the Department as strictly a service to the farmer, the guy out there with the plow. However, there were many other service functions that were benefited by the general public. Consumers related more directly to Food (rather than Agriculture)--the inspection work and so forth.

The theory was to get the name of food in the name of the department to emphasize that people were getting their food through the service of this agency.

WCJ I would agree with that all right, but why couldn't they have named it the Department of Agriculture and Food?

DW That was discussed, but I don't know the reason the decision went the other way. I guess they just wanted to emphasize food so they put it there first.

DW You will notice that there is a proposal in President Carter's reorganization plan to rename the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food and Agriculture. I have seen that in the press.

WCJ I didn't know that. In the Department, we always looked upon food inspection as being the type of inspection that the health inspectors do in counties and localities. We considered that a function of the State Department of Public Health. It's true that food might have a place in the title of the Department, but Agriculture comes early in any alphabetical index or telephone book. We could at least have a reference such as "See also under Food."

"JAKE" DEDICATING THE ANNEX TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE
August 31, 1955

LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

AID I don't know whether we talked about your duties with the legislature? You said you started in 1929. Could you talk a little about that?

WCJ Actually my first association was in 1919 in connection with predatory animal control and I had contact with each succeeding session. Here was the final situation: You read about the creation of the department and its fusion into one organization of a good many varied functions that were being carried on by individual agencies. We had the State Veterinarian, the State Dairy Bureau, Cattle Protection (Hides and Brands), the Weights and Measures.

I had had quite a bit of experience with the State and federal health people also when I was with the Biological Survey as there was a severe rabies outbreak in northeastern California and northern Nevada. I discussed it with Director Hecke. He said, "Go ahead and fix up what is necessary to get that in the law." He put me in charge of that responsibility as early as 1919.

I was well acquainted with Senator Rigdon who was from San Luis Obispo County where we had an extensive ground squirrel clean-up campaign to help the county horticultural commissioner Christierson in 1917. We visited with the Senator at Cambria his home town. I talked to him about the problem when he came to Sacramento for the 1919 session of the Legislature. He said, "There is just one thing that you do first: You can't get anything in the way of a law and you can't get any appropriations to carry on the work until you make a preliminary report to the legislature as to the need." "So," he said, "Its up to you. You make the proper report and submit it to the Legislature for consideration so the Legislature can draft a resolution more or less in support." I did the leg work on that.

We got the bill through providing for cooperative agreements with the counties and the federal government. He said, "Now, how are you going to get an appropriation." I said, "Why can't we put a bill through." He said, "I don't think you will get very far with it." I said, "We will be modest. We will only ask for $50,000." That was for two years. (That was a lot of money in 1919).

I can remember Hecke calling me on the phone when I was enroute to southern California from up in Modoc and Lassen counties. There was a phone call message at the hotel in Truckee asking me to call the Sacramento Office. That call was from Hecke. I thought it was about something I had done wrong. He says, "Congratulations, Jake." I said, "Congratulations? What for?" He said, "They passed your appropriation." Whenever I handled anything before the legislature that affected the work of the Department, I had very good luck with it-actually I had gotten good training from Senator Rigdon.

After we got all these different functions in 1919, 1921, and 1923, it wasn't unusual for people in each of those individual agencies that had been fused into the Department to have the responsibility of contacting the legislature. The first darn thing, you know, was that some of the people in the legislature said, "Who represents the Department of Agriculture?" We talked about it at one of our staff meetings in the department. Hecke said, "It is just a matter of time before it is going to have to be one person who has to do the job. You people in the functions that have come into the department have every right to appear and to explain or to oppose legislation. However, we should have one person who is to have the overall responsibility. If there is anything to be done, clear it through him. He is to be present at the agricultural committee meetings in both houses." (There was a separate committee for livestock and dairies at that time).

"We will make Jake responsible" he said, "and you let him know what your ideas are and what your problems are and whether legislation is needed or whether or not something should be opposed. He will be there at each of the committee meetings representing the Department, but he will call on any member of the staff who is needed to supply the details." That's how it came about. One individual was made responsible and I happened to be the guy.

DW Who were some of the more colorful figures of the legislature who you dealt with and what were your impressions of them?

WCJ With reference to livestock and dairies, Jim Thorpe from San Joaquin County was an important factor. As an assemblyman, Jim Thorpe helped us a great deal. John Philips, who was first an assemblyman and then a state senator and later still a member of Congress, went into great and significant detail in reference to any agricultural proposals. He represented the rural areas of Riverside County so he was very familiar with their farm problems when he came ot the legislature in the beginning. I would say that he was outstanding. Earlier on, Senator Ashley, who preceeded Senator Brad Crittenden from San Joaquin County in the Senate, was quite prominent in agricultural legislation prior to the creation of the Department. He was anxious to see a centralized agency representing agricultural regulatory and service functions in state government. Director Hecke, as I recall as the horticultural commissioner in Yolo County,

knew quite a few members of the legislature. I never did learn if he had much competition for the job as State Commissioner of Horticulture. That was in the days when Hiram Johnson was Governor.

Jim Wagy from Kern County was very helpful, particularly in the livestock end. He was a State Senator for a good long time. I got well acquainted with him through his work in connections with livestock interests. He was very active in connection with the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and assisted in bringing that into being in 1939.

Then later I became Executive Secretary of that commission and still later its Chairman by action of Governor Goodwin Knight. Total service with the commission nearly 20 years. This was one of my no-pay incidental duties, but very valuable experience.

DW Who was the Senator for many years from Imperial County?

WCJ Senator Ben Hulse and he was a very important factor on agricultural matters--and particularly later on with his chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance. He was always very interested in seeing that agriculture got proper attention. Senator George Hatfield was outstanding, without question. He owned and/or operated ranch property in Merced County. He had been Lieutenant Governor (1935-39) and had served as Chairman of the Joint Interim Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems after he became a State Senator in 1943.

Earl Desmond from Sacramento County was very helpful and effective. He was very often critical of some of the functions of the department, but on the other hand pretty sensibly so. The first time that I appeared before the Assembly's Agricultural Committee was in the early 1920's.

I was acquainted with Assemblyman George Clark, Chairman of the committee at the time. I had known him as president of the Inyo County Farm Bureau before he moved to Merced. He said that there was a respresentative of the State Department of Agriculture present. Mr. Desmond said, "Where is that guy, I have a lot of problems to take up with him; they condemned some peas that I had ready for the market. I want to get that outfit straightened out." He was the local assemblyman from Sacramento County. I said, "We will be here attending all the committee meetings. If you have any problems, we will be happy to work with you." He said, "You will work with me all right." So I can remember that well. I went home from that committee meeting late at night; the committee sometimes worked as late as 1:00 or 2:00 in the morning. After I got home, my wife said, "What kind of a time did you have?" I said, "I had a good time except there was a new member of the assembly who said that he was going to take us apart. I don't know what his primary gripe is yet." She said, "Who is that?" I said, "Earl Desmond." She said,

WCJ "I know him; I went to school with him." The next committee meeting she came and sat in the audience. He spotted her and came over and said, "Do you know this guy you are sitting next to?" She said, "Yes. My husband." His attitude towards me just immediately changed completely.

He and I became very good friends and remained so for years. The mere fact that he was acquainted with my wife proved very helpful. Later on when I got a son-in-law, I learned that he was distantly related to the Desmond family.

DW Do you recall other people you had problems with regarding the department?

WCJ Yes, with Assemblyman Richard McCollister from Marin County, but on a friendly basis. He was on the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. He tried to drop the hammer on us with one of our bills. I don't recall the issue now. He was persistent; that was one of his qualities that made him a very good legislator. We finally agreed to disagree on some provision that had to do with marketing. He was very outspoken in his disagreement. Marin County is not particularly agricultural, but it was quite important dairywise especially the north and coastal sides of that county.

DW How about Lloyd Lowrey?

WCJ He was always a very good supporter, very substantial. It was a terrific disappointment when he didn't get elected to Congress. He was very effective, yes. George Clark from Merced County, the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the Assembly was very very helpful and very effective and a good friend of progressive agricultural legislation. Frank Belotti from Humboldt County was helpful in the livestock and dairy phases of legislation. I can't say anything but good about him.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

AID Jake, we talked about quite a number of the agencies or organizations that the department came in contact with. You have mentioned the Farm Bureau. Do you have anything to say in connection with the department association with the Farm Bureau?

WCJ Always favorable. We kept in touch with Owens, their legislative advocator. Generally, after the State Board of Agriculture was created in 1929 there was always either the president or an important official in the State Farm Bureau Federation on the board. I think I knew all of its presidents from their beginning. They maintained contact with us just like there was a representative of either the Grange or the Farmer's Union on the board.

Vince Garrod, for example, who was the head of the Farmer's Union of California, was one who did much to promote the School of Veterinarian Medicine at Davis.

AID There is a street named for him on the UC Davis campus.

WCJ He also represented the State Board of Agriculture. As a result of his activitiy in getting the Veterinary College established, we developed an interstate compact in the eleven western states whereby we could make exchanges of people in higher education fields where other states did not have the particular subject in their curriculum. Veterinary Medicine was one of these subjects.

AID Who was the most effective head of the Farm Bureau in your opinion?

WCJ For heavens sake, I knew them all. I think in the organizational field when the Farm Bureau was getting well established, Dr. Walker from Glenn County was very prominent.

He was later a member of the State Board of Agriculture and I was Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture so I became very well acquainted with him personally. He was a good organizer and a good talker and he dearly loved agriculture. He would go to great lengths to be sure that he could be at the Farm Bureau meetings in as many of

the counties as possible. He was the first president of the Farm Bureau that I knew. Ray Wiser from Chico was a very fine cooperator, as was Blackburn from Coachella in Riverside County. Of course, without question, the man who is now head of the National Farm Bureau from near Farmersville in Tulare County, Alan Grant, was exceptionally cooperative.

AID Would you give your impressions of George Sehlmeyer who was State Master of the Grange for many years.

WCJ George was an odd personality who liked publicity and enjoyed the limelight that the Grange had because it was the oldest of the farm organizations as we knew them. It was in existence before the Farmer's Union and long before the Farm Bureau was set up. The one difficulty was that it was a lodge type of fraternal organization.

George was kind of "Johnny at the rat hole" to see that farm legislation wasn't out of line. He also was very critical of some of the attempts to regiment agriculture. He thought that many times there were things proposed that we could very well do without. But he was rather a mild individual and a good talker. My impression of him was that he was a very fine cooperator if he understood thoroughly the objectives of the legislation or the rules and regulations that were developed under it. I thought that I had become very well acquainted with him but never was thoroughly sure.

I have been a member of the Grange since the late 1930's. I attended my first Grange meeting in 1919 in Siskiyou County at the Greenhouse Grange where the horticultural commissioner was very active in Grange work. He invited me to come and give a talk on rodent and predatory animal control; I had to sit out in the vestibule in the hall and wait until they got through their closed lodge proceedings. Then I was invited in when they had an open meeting. Over the years, I attended quite a few Grange sessions to tell them about the work of our department.

Before I forget it, I must mention that we had terrific help from the Attorney General's Office, particularly in the development of the milk stabilization law. I will never forget Walter Bowers who was a Deputy Attorney General in Los Angeles, and Augustine in San Francisco on milk stabilization problems.

There never was a person we relied upon more than Walter Bowers in anything south of the Tehachapis. Later on when it came to being our legal representative for pressing problems in milk stabilization in the north, we would send for him--it we could get him. He was a very busy man.

Jess Hession the Deputy Attorney General here in charge of the Sacramento office used to be the district attorney in Inyo County. That's where I first got acquainted with him, when I became a member

WCJ of the Inyo County Farm Bureau before it was abandoned after Los Angeles got their water. He was a cordial individual who spearheaded our problems in getting the apiary inspection work straightened out. Then there was another Deputy Attorney General who defended us in an Apiary Inspection suit at Stockton and came up to Sacramento with Earl Warren when he became Governor and later became a superior court judge here in Sacramento County. This was James Oakley and he helped us out a great deal in a variety of problems.

AID What was the influence, if any, of the Giannini Foundation on Agriculture?

WCJ The Giannini Foundation had some good economists; some of their people worked in the development of the economic background when the milk stabilization laws were being anticipated. There was always a cordiality between our department and the Giannini Foundation people. We had no hesitancy in calling them if we had a problem in the economics of a situation.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

DW I would like to get a little more on the record about the State Board of Agriculture. What brought it about, Jake?

WCJ The idea was developed in Mr. Hecke's mind that there ought to be some contact between the department and the governor's office and/or legislature particularly if a political question was involved. In other words, if there were to be any decisions that savored of being political in nature, the board membership represented agriculture generally. It was an intermediate agency that could communicate with the legislature, with the governor or with any other agricultural group.

DW Do you think it has outlived its usefulness?

WCJ Outlived its usefulness? I don't know what the theory is in reference to the present board. I would say that all of the time that I had any association with it, it functioned very well. It gave an opportunity for representatives of agricultural organizations to be in contact with the operation of the department. The board could receive suggestions and criticisms to pass to the director and have them discussed or the director could explain certain operations that might be subject to criticism and anticipated programs that might be subject to question.

In other words, the Board provided a way of getting information out to the various agricultural organizations represented by the membership of the board. Also they could be helpful to the governor's office in selecting or discharging a direction if warranted.

DW The Board now has fifteen members: two environmentalists, two public members, two college representatives (one from the State Colleges and one from the University of California). There is a recent proposal to add six more: two labor representatives and a representative of the co-ops. I don't know who the others are. What would your reaction be to that?

WCJ I thought that the nine-member board was ideal. It could become unwieldly to have a board as large as 21. The thing that can happen is that you can have too many minor proposals and the original purpose of the board might be diverted. I can see a membership of maybe 11 to allow for, but a consumer representative and/or a union participant to get up into the twenties seems unreasonable.

DW How many were on the original board?

WCJ Nine.

DW While you were serving as secretary--at least when you were with the Department--there were two women members. Did you recall them and what were your observations as to their effectiveness?

WCJ There was only one. I remember Gracie McDonald who represented a group quite partial to labor. I don't recall any particular effectiveness. She asked for more service than all the other members together.

DW Wasn't she on the board when Olson was governor?

WCJ I think Olson appointed her in the first place. She probably led Olson to believe that she was an important factor in having him elected. She was relatively reasonable. I had no problems with her as long as I was assistant secretary of the board except I couldn't rely on some of her promises.

DW Wasn't there a woman member from up around Marysville?

WCJ I don't remember any woman other than Gracie. I can remember all of the original members. There is a picture of them somewhere around here and a later picture of the Board in the 1954 annual report, no women in either of them. A very high-grade type of people were on the board for most of the years that I served as assistant secretary. I enjoyed every minute of my work with them. The reason I was assistant secretary was because originally one of the board members was supposed to be designated as secretary.

DW Do you think they had more influence then with the Department and the administration than they have today?

WCJ I think so. I can't visualize a board of the size that you talked about. The fact that they were in existence was a steadying influence all the way along. Things were an even keel. They didn't dabble in nonessential things, but only things that had a certain stability. I think that in general that the board had a very stabilizing influence.

DEPARTMENTAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

AID How about the Agricultural Council?

WCJ That was an outgrowth of the Agricultural Legislative Committee. They changed the name later on to the Agricultural Council.

DW Did you know Ralph Taylor?

WCJ Very well. I knew him even when I was at the University of California at Berkeley. I have a letter from him right now. He was at one time essentially deputy director of the original Department of Agriculture. He transferred from our department to take over that Agricultural Committee job. After teaching at Berkeley, he took a parcel of land at Durham and I use to visit him there. Then he came into the Department of Agriculture as sort of a deputy director. His title was assistant chief of plant industry. Then he took up work at the Agricultural Legislative Committee, so he was well acquainted with our doings and ways.

DW Though we talked about Ralph Taylor, we haven't said much about the Agricultural Council. Will you discuss them and their influence on the department and on the legislature?

WCJ They were recognized as one of the most important agricultural organizations. They were primarily a collection of agricultural co-ops manifesting their interest in agriculture, both pro and con. They called it the Agricultural Legislative Committee and later the Agricultural Council. George Hecke was important in the formation of that organization. The agency represented the agricultural thinking of the state. Most of the prominent agricultural organizations cooperated with them. It didn't represent the labor end or individual growers but it did represent the organized producers. I think it was claimed that California had more agricultural cooperatives or business handled by cooperatives of any state in the United States.)

AID How about the various Chambers of Commerce?

WCJ We started working with the Agricultural Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce when the State Chamber of Commerce was known as the California Development Association. They had a strong agricultural branch. We ran across their representatives in the field. I remember the ones who were out working in the counties developing information what would be of value to the Development Association and they made an effort to gather and report statistics. They perhaps were more active in the northern counties. There were adjuncts to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce that had a strong agricultural committee. They pretty well looked after agricultural affairs in the southern part. I can remember meeting with a field representative of the California Development Association as early as 1917. That was well before there was a Department of Agriculture and I was with U.S. Biological Survey. When it was decided to call the agency, State Chamber of Commerce, an active forest supervisor from the Shasta National Forest became manager. Robert N. Wilson became the head of their agricultural committee and served for a good many years. He had started as a farm advisor in Riverside County when I first became acquainted with him.

AID What conflicts did you have with Fish and Game?

WCJ No serious conflicts. They exercised a neutral capacity. They agreed that predatory control was necessary, but they still had a difficult time getting divorced from the bounty system of predator control in contact to the paid hunter trapper plan. When we first started our cooperative agreement with the Federal Government and the counties, we were trying to get the bounty ordinances in the counties repealed so there was some conflict.

When I was a student at the University Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Dr. Harold Child Bryant was associated in some way with the State Department of Fish and Game. My acquaintanceship with him as a student gave me a very good contact with the Department of Fish and Game. We were in accord that the State Bounty should be paid for mountain lions but for coyotes, we should get rid of the bounty plan, because of the frauds which had been built up. Our border counties were paying for coyotes taken in Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

AID Did you have a disagreement over the endangered species?

WCJ We didn't talk too much about the endangered species in those days. Coyotes were certainly not considered in that category. Both trained and amateur naturalists knew it was useless to think of eradicating coyotes because there wasn't any such thing. I was well aware that you might be able to reduce the population of ground squirrels and

you might reduce the killing of sheep by coyotes to a great degree, but when you were talking about eradication, you were talking the wrong thing. That is what Fish and Game and the Museum taught us. I never had any idea of eradicating the ground squirrels, but I did believe they could be thinned down sufficiently to prevent the transmission of diseases between them especially and diseases transmissible to humans.

AID Can you trace the growth and power of the ecological movement on agriculture over the years?

WCJ I can't trace it. It is a relatively recent development as far as I am concerned.

AID It wasn't a power when you were in office?

WCJ Not at all. I suppose I was a kind of a half-baked ecologist or environmentalist because I had been tempered in my thinking about things of that sort by my association with the people in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Cal. We always tried to be reasonable in our programs of control. I would say that it was in late 1930's that people were beginning to talk about ecology and were becoming environmentalists. The Wilderness Society for example started about that time. I became a member shortly after it started. The chief protagonists, as far as California was concerned, in ecology were the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, and the Cooper Club which was associated to some extent with the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at U.C. Berkeley.

AID None of them ever complained about the use of pesticides?

WCJ They complained about any unreasonable use of rodenticides--if you please--because we are talking about the pest animal side. They complained when we talked about the necessity for doing some control on blackbirds and especially starlings. They thought we were getting in the field of using poisons improperly in places like that and we might accidentally kill off some desirable seed eaters like White Crowned Sparrows, other native seed eaters and Snowbirds, or Junkos. Also, animals who were seed eaters. I would say that the agencies I mentioned were not particularly agressive in my time. They were just wise counselors, if you please. We paid some attention to them because our own basic training had been in biology.

AID How about your connections with labor in California?

WCJ Very little. The agricultural labor people as we know of them today were not yet in existence. We were on a friendly basis with the legislative advocate of the California (A.F.L.) labor party Cornelius J. Haggerty. We never had any conflicts. We participated, as representative of the State Board of Agriculture, as a committee member to investigate radical labor groups in the Imperial Valley and which

also operated in Arizona and parts of Texas. A report was issued, but I doubt if any copies still exist. Earlier there were strikes of hop pickers under the I.W.W.

WCJ As long as there was staff enough to pretty well keep an eye on it we could see nothing wrong with the bracero program. In matter of fact there were a good many times that we could have had a heck of a time getting some of our crops harvested if we didn't have the Mexican labor available.

AID Particularly tomatoes, would you say?

WCJ Tomatoes were an important factor, yes. In the Imperial Valley, lettuce and some of the early vegetable crops (i.e. melons, especially cantaloupes), they were important factors in the harvest. Later on in the year a great many of the braceros worked in citrus and moved north with deciduous fruits and nuts. When cotton expanded, they were helpful.

AID Would you like to see the program renewed? Today?

WCJ I could see no reason against it if there was adequate means of supervision. My experiences really pre-date the active part of the bracero program. For instance question about the extreme radicalism that was being promoted among the agricultural laborers in the Salt River Valley in Arizona and also in the Imperial County in California as I mentioned earlier. The Board of Agriculture had asked me to sit in with the committee to represent them. Senator John Philips and one of the leading agriculture economics professors at UC College of Agriculture, Professor R. L. Adams were the other members. We interviewed quite a few people to see whether or not the development was a radical attempt to organize agricultural labor. There were some retired generals from the Salt River Valley who were supposed to have been helping them get a radical organization established there in Imperial Valley. We had him come over to El Centro to the hearings. They were my first introduction to a good many of the factors involved in the agricultural labor problems that later showed up elsewhere in the State.

DW What year was this?

WCJ I would guess it was in the early 1930's because the Board of Agriculture didn't come into existence until 1929. I was serving as Secretary of the board. That was my first association with the importance of labor from outside the State and from Mexico.

POT POURRI

AID You were talking about Durham and Delhi. What are your opinion of those experiments on the use of land?

WCJ In the course of human events, I became responsible for the final liquidation of the Delhi project. The Durham project didn't have nearly as many problems. The legislature put it in our hands to find out if the lands that were no longer suitable for farming were suitable to be put to some other use. The Delhi project was in the south Stanislaus County and northern Merced County-sand hills. It didn't pan out as well as the one up at Durham.

It didn't favor what we normally consider the free enterprise of the farmer and the full utilization of his ability. What it was primarily was an attempt to make some farm land available for veterans of WWI. It didn't altogether serve that objective. The Durham project had considerably better land to work with. Quite a few of those people panned out pretty well. All in all, the projects didn't fulfill their objectives.

AID Will you discuss the 160-acre limitation?

WCJ That was not in the field of regulatory and service agriculture which I had to do with and therefore I am not really acquainted with it. In the beginning, it seemed to be a very worthwhile type of project but as time went on, 160 acres didn't fulfill the bill of being adequate. It seems to me that there are some adjustments which are desirable. There are a good many areas where it still could be suitable depending on the type of crop you can produce. There has to be some adjustment, perhaps based also upon the type and quality of the water that is available. We have several dams that are part of the California Water Project which was started way back and in which the Federal Government participated extensively and was supposed also to support the 160-acre allotments. Location, availability of water, and type of crop that can be produced are the basic factors. There has to be some give somewhere in order to make that limitation pan out, if they are going to make it contingent upon the availability of water that is part of the supply that the federal government has some say in.

AID Did the Department have a special contact with the "rural poor," not only the small farmer, but also the marginal farmer?

WCJ No, very little. The services of the Department were available to them and they were subject to the regulatory provisions the same like anybody else. I don't think that ever became a factor with us.

AID What would be your comments on land use by agriculture in California?

WCJ I think it is tragic that there hasn't been some provision made whereby they can forestall the putting of the best of California's suitable agricultural land under condominiums, bungaloes, business structures, and asphalt pavements. It is criminal to see some of the best agricultural land in the state being utilized for those purposes... and all the payments and services that go into favoring or at least allowing those types of uses. California has certainly been backwards in enacting and exercising restrictions on the use of choice agriculture for urban development.

AID Your friend Ben Madson once told me that cities and towns should have been built in the foothills and they should have kept the valleys purely for agriculture.

WCJ Nobody could agree with that more than I.

AID What were the methods that you used for setting priorities, for planning, for budgeting, and for evaluation feedback in the Department?

WCJ I don't quite understand what you are driving at.

AID When you met with your various bureau chiefs at the beginning of the year, for example, didn't you have a meeting in which you discussed your goals for that year?

WCJ To some extent, yes, and we used the counsel very frequently of the State Board of Agriculture. We got their views of what the particular problems might be or things that we ought to be careful of. We didn't do too much prognosticating ourselves in the Department. We pretty well went into keeping things as much on a level keel as possible and keeping our agriculture clean. The one thing that was instilled in all of the directors, at least all of those that I served under and those that preceded them, was the plant quarantine principle. In other words, protect the agriculture of California from pests and diseases with which so many other states had problems. They had to go out of the production of certain crops because of pest difficulties. There were areas in the U. S. where cotton was threatened by the boll weevil and the pink bollworm. We kept out the cotton boll weevil. Finally, somebody brought some used farm machinery into California and brought the pink bollworm with it. We were pretty well guided by the protective principle: Where do we need to intensify on keeping California agriculture clean and efficient?

Our principle that was followed was to refrain from promoting any new duties. That was up to the farm organization and the Legislature.

AID At the end of the fiscal year or at some other time, how did you get feedback so that you could evaluate your own performance?

WCJ Pretty well through analyses that we got from our crop reporting service from our marketing people and from the county agricultural commissioners. We paid heed to things of that sort. In other words, it was our job to see where we could do the best protective work in keeping agriculture in California wholesome and advancing.

AID How did you get old regulations off the book?

WCJ If they outlasted their usefulness, we would call a hearing or we would consult with people who were affected with a view of eliminating them.

AID Do you remember any specific cases?

WCJ Offhand, I can't recall anything specific. But, we were able to get rid of a lot of dead timber when the Agricultural Code was created or rather when the Code Commission decided the agricultural statutes should be codified. Later on, we were always fairly realistic in reference to not putting regulations into effect until we had held a hearing or the equivalent. They created an agency in one of the departments, perhaps it was in Business and Professional Standards, that experted the regulations before they became effective. Don, do you know if that is still in existence now?

DW Yes, it has to be filed with them, but they don't review them for substance only for technical reasons.

WCJ But they consult with the department if there are any questions?

DW Yes. Do you recall what initiated the recodification of the Agricultural Code of 1967?

WCJ I am not aware of anything in connection with that.

DW Do you recall making a speech to the joint committee on agriculture and livestock problems suggesting it?

WCJ No.

DW I saw the record and that is what started the recodification in 1967.

WCJ It could have been that some question arose in one of the sessions of the joint interim committee on agriculture and livestock problems. Whether or not there should be a recodification, I might have given an affirmative response. There were parts that might well be recodified, but I didn't have in mind anything that involved the complete recodification of the agricultural code at any time. Does that answer your question?

DW Your interpretation is different, but I am quite sure your comments were an influence.

AID Did you feel that one of the roles of the department was leadership in attempting to get all the elements of agricultural industry to work together, to pull together?

WCJ Yes. I guess all of us who had any background in agriculture or farming felt that was our obligation to work cooperatively for the welfare of farming to the best advantage.

AID In so doing, what were some of the problems?

WCJ If there looked like there were some important conflicts we would get the people together who represented up the conflicting points of view and get things to run smoothly. We didn't have time to develop rivalries.

AID Can you give us any particular incident?

WCJ I don't recall of any offhand. Perhaps the matter of establishing cooperation with public health in handling plague areas where host carriers also were agricultural pests.

AID How was the Department influenced and to what extent by the changing political parties of the governor of the state?

WCJ For so many years, we paid no attention to the political persuance of the top executive. We had no political viewpoints of any kind as far as the department was concerned until Pat Brown came in as Governor. Know our viewpoint, he was the first real Democrat who became the governor. Culbert Olson was a Democrat too, but he was looked upon from the angle of socialistic enterprises more than from the exposition of any Democratic principles as as insisted from the party in power nationally.

AID How did Olson affect the department?

WCJ Very little. He had been a state senator for some little time. He was pretty well acquainted with our type of activity and he always was very cooperative in anything that had to do with agricultural regulatory and service work.

AID In what ways did Pat Brown, as an agressive Democrat, affect the department?

WCJ As far as I was concerned, he and I got along swell. We had an agreement that it was about time for me to retire. I agreed to help in any way I could to help my successor whoever he might be--to get started.

AID Who was the most effective director you served under?

WCJ I will have to say Anson Alvin Brock. He served two terms. He was appointed in the first place by Rolph, ex-mayor of San Francisco under whom I had served at one time as acting Director. Then he put Dudley Moulton after he made up his mind who he wanted. Brock took over when the State Board of Agriculture finally got the governor to tell Moulton that he was through. Brock was the Board's recommendation. During the Olson administration Bill Parker was in as Director followed by Bill Cecil. I had good relationships with all of them except Moulton. (He was the one who gave me six weeks to find another job, which I didn't do.)

DW What was Brock's background?

WCJ Brock was county agricultural commissioner of Ventura County, where he served six years, when I first became acquainted with him. He had done a magnificant job not only in enforcement work but also in service work for three years as horticultural inspector before that, and two years as a pest control field man for the Santa Paula Citrus Association after that. Then he became county horticultural commissioner of Orange County where he served for eleven years. Orange County was a very prominent agricultural county in those days. He had made the statement that he could carry on the effectiveness of the State Department of Agriculture and still operate it on a budget that was million dollars less than was proposed by Moulton. That of course sat pretty good with a good many agriculture people and the then governor. That was quite a feather in his cap. In the meantime, while he was commissioner, he took a correspondence law course and passed the bar. He was an attorney as well as an agriculturalist. I do not know whether or not he grew up on a farm. He came from Halfway, Missouri. I can remember his talking about his birth place. (There was another county horticultural commissioner in San Benito County that also came from Halfway, Missouri, a fellow by the name of McKinney, but oddly enough the age difference was such that he and Brock did not know of each other there.)

AID What type of administrator was Mr. Brock?

WCJ Very good. He sensed those people in the Department who were willing to take responsibility. If an extra job was in their field, he had no hesitancy relying upon them. In other words, he didn't try to handle everything all by himself. He utilized people whom he could rely upon to do certain things. In that respect he was a very good administrator.

AID My notes say that Mr. Hecke was considered to be pretty much of an authoritarian figure, a little Bismarck. What were your impressions?

WCJ Some people looked upon him that way, but he and I got along very well. I think he felt that I would do what I promised. I just went to work under his direction largely on the basis of word from the several county horticultural commissioners I had worked with. After that he kind of looked upon me as one of his kids. I had very few arguments with him.

I remember one time after I had been moved up Chief of Plant Quarantine and Pest Control when the head of Plant Quarantine blew up in a blue smoke because I told him about something I wouldn't go for. He said, "We will see about that." I said, "Go ahead." He went in and raised a big fuss with Mr. Hecke about it. Mr. Hecke told him to go back to his office and cool off. Hecke told me later that the man from Plant Quarantine had come in and contested my right to question some of his proposed regulations and actions that he had planned to take. I said, "You didn't call me in." He said, "I didn't need to."

DW What were your impressions of Bill Parker?

WCJ Bill was a good administrator. He had some people whom he brought in to help him out. I had become acquainted with him many years earlier when he headed up part of the Rough and Ready Island farm instruction program for veterans of World War I. He had called me in a couple of times to lecture to his group on the handling of rodent and some weed control problems. That was long before we had developed our weed control activity to the extent that we did after we brought Walter Ball in from Colorado. So, I had a very cordial relationship with him when he came in. He brought in Sid Rubinou as his public relations man--but he continued our public information officer Merle Hussong who came in with Brock, if you please. He had had a lot of very good experience and knew what the responsibilities of the people in the department were. I would say Parker was very good. As a matter of fact, he was the one who insisted on agriculture being associated or being a part of the new Commission on Interstate Cooperation. That's how I happened to get into it. At its first meeting he was told, "We haven't any secretary." Parker told them he had a guy in his Department who knew the kind of service that was needed, so Bill Parker volunteered me as secretary. That turned out to be a most effective relationship with five other heads of departments and with five assemblymen and five senators--anyone of which might change with the change of governorship. That relationship of carrying on as Executive Secretary of that Commission from 1940 through 1953 and as Chairman for six more years was very helpful to me in my contacts with other Department heads and advocacy of agricultural matters before the committees of the Legislature.

DW What were your impressions of Bill Cecil as director?

WCJ A little impulsive I would say. He was a little bit too centralized in his own thinking and in his ability to be a manager. I remember a time when he had disagreements with people with whom he should have been looking for support from, and not making further critics or enemies for himself with those people. I think he misinterpreted his responsibility. As far as I am concerned, I have no complaints. He was very helpful as far as anything I had to do with him.

DW Were there any differences between Joe Carey and Bill Kuhrt?

WCJ Minor differences, yes. They were both outspoken in reference to the things that they were responsible for in keeping each with his own background. They were pretty well able to handle themselves.

AID You have talked about your relations with legislators in California but you haven't talked very much about your relations with U.S. congressmen and senators.

WCJ My first contacts were with Representative Clarence Lea of the North Coast Counties and Senator Sean Shortridge in 1919. Congressman Lea drove me around Washington, D.C. to get me acquainted with the official layout. No official business on this trip.

WCJ My first official contact with congressional people was in 1929 when there was a Mediterranean Fruit Fly outbreak in Florida. I made a trip to Florida to review the problem and learned how much they needed federal financial help. I had been active in the Western Plant Quarantine Board and with the quarantine officials of all of the states particularly including Florida which has many of the same problems we had in California. Florida had a very heavy responsibility which was acknowledged by their plant commissioner. He was a good plant quarantine man. When the program in Florida had developed into a full expectation of eradication of that fruit fly, it meant not only state funds but also federal funds. I made contact with the appropriations committee of the U.S. Congress in Washington, D.C. through Congressman Curry's Office.

I became acquainted with several of our congressmen in 1919. I knew Curry who was our local congressman here. I knew some of his people quite well then.

WCJ In my earlier contact, Clarence Lea, the Congressman from Sonoma, told me to make his office my headquarters when I was in Washington. Later on, I had the same offer from Congressman John Philips who had been a long time legislator from Riverside County. U. S. Senator Tommy Kuchel from Orange County made his office my headquarters whenever I was in Washington after he was appointed from his State Controller Office to U. S. Senator by Governor Earl Warren. They knew in his office I had a daughter who lived right across the Potomic River in Arlington and later in Vienna, Virginia. If they wanted to get in touch with me while I was anywhere in the eastern part of the country, they would call her up if they had messages for me. I never had any problems. I would make the rounds of the House Office Building to get acquainted with the new congressmen who I didn't know whenever I had the chance. If we had problems with a state, we would talk to a senator or representative from that state. For example, I had a talk with Senator Byrd of Virginia about the complaint of our having a quarantine against apple maggots from the apple orchards in the vicinity of his orchard out toward Winchester. I had no hesitancy in getting in touch with people like that if there was a problem that involved their state. Our congressmen and senators in Washington were always very cordial in making appointments for me with other people. That's about the story.

AID Looking into your crystal ball, Jake, what kind of California agriculture do you see by 1990?

WCJ I see it continuing to progress, but I do hope everyone will be straightened out with reference to our water distribution problems by that time. I hope urban demands will not short change farming.

AID Do you see farm machinery getting to be still more expensive?

WCJ Yes! Farm labor costs too! I hope sooner or later that prices will begin to settle a little downward. I heard a program last night on television in which some farmer told about a piece of equipment that when he started farming--which was not too very long ago--sold from between $25,000.00 and $35,000.00. But try and buy it now for less than $120,000.00.

AID What do you think about a protective tariff for agricultural products?

WCJ I think that is pretty much a political proposition. It would depend largely upon what the relationship is with the countries that would be affected by any tariff that we put on.

Sooner or later we will depend to some greater extent on foreign markets for some of our farmer products. I can remember when we were having a problem with tuna. I realize that is not a farm product but it alerted us. The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was trying to help out the tuna industry in keeping their fisheries alive as well as the operation of tuna processing plants. The Japanese would come in and fish in our waters for the tuna that they would freeze on their boats, take back to Japan, and then ship back to us when there was a lull in the operation of our canneries on the Pacific Coast, and our people were having to compete. The packers would buy the frozen tuna from the Japanese for $168.00 a ton and it was costing our tuna fishermen nearly that much a ton to bring tuna into the factories. This is a case where there was a necessity for a tariff protecting the tuna fisherman. The interest of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation wasn't confined to agricultural products by any means.

AID In your forty plus years of service to the people of California in the field of agriculture, what have been your greatest frustrations?

WCJ Heaven to Betsy! I tried to take everything in stride. I don't recall any monstrous frustrations. No real serious ones. We got along harmoniously with most people and their organizations.

AID Did you have any minor ones?

WCJ Well, yes. I had a few frustrations with some of the public health people when I was trying to get more intensive rodent control accomplished. That was way back in the very beginning. There were a few

frustrations with some of the leading nurseryman when we first took over the licensing of nurserymen and nursery pest clean-up to ensure better deliveries of nursery stock. There were some complaints from them too when they couldn't import what they wanted to from the eastern states or from Holland in the case of bulbs. They were all relatively minor. It was just a matter of taking things in stride, and not letting anything become to be too great a headache.

AID What specific things gave you a great deal of satisfaction?

WCJ Seeing the value of the agricultural production of the state of California yielding farm income in terms of billions instead of millions. Also knowing that agriculture is in fact the greatest industry of the State of California in terms of state income. So far as I know, it is still that way. I hope that it will continue that way. The only limitation will be water and infiltration of urban populations into the choicest agricultural lands. If that continues, I can see hardships ahead. By and large, I am pretty sanguine about the whole thing. I wouldn't have traded my experience with the department for anything else that I can visualize.

AID If you had to do it all over again, would there be anything that you would have changed?

WCJ As far as I am personally concerned, no; I can say there hasn't been a minute that I haven't enjoyed in the lifetime challenges and opportunities that it has given me. Aside perhaps, I ought to be thankful to the Latin professor who didn't think that botany and zoology were basic science when he was my student advisor when I enrolled at U. C. Berkeley in 1912.

AID In your opinion, what has been your greatest contribution to the State of California and to the Department?

WCJ Being willing to work hard enough to help agriculture maintain its number one position and help keep the state free of major pests and render the kind of service that the legislature has made our responsibility.

ADIOS!

NAME INDEX

Page

Abel, Edson 80, 82

Adams, R. L. 101

Ashley, Senator 53, 90

Baade, Herman 20

Ball, Walter 59

Bellue, Mrs. Margaret 58-59, 65

Belotti, Frank 92

Benson, Ezra Taft, Secretary of Agriculture 55, 56

Blackburn, Mr. 94

Bowers, Walter 94

Boyd, Arthur 75

Braun, Elmer 82

Bremmer, O. E. 39, 61

Brock, A. A. 24, 27-29, 42, 51, 55, 81, 106

Brown, Pat Governor 30-31, 42, 105

Bryant, Harold Child 99

Byrd, Harry Senator 108

California Cattleman's Association 15

California Wool Growers Association 15

Carey, Joseph 86, 107

Cecil, William 106-107

Clark, George 53

Clark, George Assemblyman 91-92

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Coke, Earl	62
Crittenden, Brad	90
Crittenden, Bradford S. Senator	53
Crocheron, B. H.	20, 38
Dean, James	48
DeMott, Marshall	64
Desmond, Earl Senator	43, 91-92
Dick, Charles V.	28
Eckert, Professor	74
Ellingwood, Fred	15
Essig, Professor	47
Fielder, Jerry	62, 87
Flint, James (Son-In-Law)	17
Flint, Shirley Jacobsen (Daughter)	17, 108
Frey, J. J.	34
Fuertes, Agassiz	59
Garrod, Vincent	93
Grant, Alan	94
Grinell, Joseph	59
Haggerty Cornelius J.	100
Hatfield, George Senator	53-54, 91

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Hecke, George	19, 22-27, 34-35, 46, 49, 55, 57-60, 64, 68, 80, 89-90, 96, 106-107
Heileman, Billy	20
Hession, Jess	94-95
Hoyt, Avery	23, 55
Hulse, Ben Senator	91
Hussong, Merle	107
Iverson, J. P.	34
Jacobsen, Cornelius Justus (Father)	2-7, 9
Jacobsen, Emma Katherine Kriete (Mother)	2-5, 7, 9-10
Jacobsen, Freda Stewart (Wife)	14, 16, 92
Jappen, Jacob (Grandfather)	1
Jacobsen, Otto Julius (Brother)	3, 5, 6
Jesperson, Senator	82
Johnson, Gus	52
Johnson, Hiram Governor	91
Jungerman, Al	20
Kiefer, Hartford	46
Knight, Goodwin Governor	24, 28-30
Kofoid, Charles A.	13
Krebs, Malcolm	34, 74
Kreutzer, George	20

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Kriete, Arnhart (Uncle)	7
Kriete, George (Grandfather)	2
Kuchel, Tom Senator	108
Kuhrt, William	78, 80-82, 107
Laing, Gordon	37
Lampe, Frank Rev. (Son-In-Law)	17
Lampe, Willa Jacobsen (Daughter)	17
Lea, Clarence Representative	108
Leydecker, William (Uncle)	7
Lowrey, Lloyd	92
Lubin, Simon	44
Mackie, Dave	71
Macklin, Dr.	80
Madson, Ben	103
Maskew, Fred	60-61
Meyer, K. F.	58
Millbroth, D. G.	66
Moulton, Dudley	23-24, 26-27, 55
Munch, James	39
McCollister, Richard	92
McDonald, Gracie	97
Oakley, James	95

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Olson, Culbert Governor	27-29, 97, 105
Owens, Richard	93
Palucci, Joseph	51
Parker, William	27-28, 106-107
Paul, Charles	42
Peyzre, Jeff	82
Phillips, John Senator	29, 90, 101, 108
Piper, Stanley E.	14, 18, 57, 71
Ramsey, T. H.	15
Reed, Fred	85
Reed, Robert	51
Richardson, Friend Governor	26
Rigdon, Senator	89
Roallard, Fred	40
Robbins, W. W.	59, 72
Robertson, Ralph	20
Roeding, George	65
Rolph, James Governor	23, 26-27, 55
Ruffners, George and Lester	8
Samish, Art	47
Sands, Earl	14
Sehlmyer, George	82, 94

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Shields, Peter Judge	81
Shortridge, Sean Senator	108
Smith, Harry S.	35, 60, 63
Spencer, Albert	15
Sproul, Robert	10
Stephens, William D. Governor	25
Stewart, Lewis (Father-In-Law)	16
Strong, Lee	63, 68
Taylor, Fred,	54
Taylor, Ralph H.	34
Thorpe, Jim	90
Tinley, James	79-80
Todd, Frank	34, 74
Urbans, Ted	46
Wagy, Jim	91
Walker, Dr.	93
Warhaftig, Felix	81
Warne, William	31
Warren, Earl	10, 28-29, 95
Weinland, Henry	20, 38
Welden, George P.	60
Whipple, Robert	84, 85

NAME INDEX-(Continued)

	Page
Wilson, George	84
Wilson, Robert N.	99
Wing, Chet	15
Wiser, Ray	94
Wood, Fred	29, 78
Woodburn, Woody W.	86
York, George	45

3 4291

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

BOOKS REQUESTED BY ANOTHER BORROWER
ARE SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE RECALL

UCD LIBRARY
UCD LIBRARY
JUN 16 1989
UCD LIBRARY
DUE SEP 28 1989
OCT 12 1989 REC'D

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
Book Slip–Series 458

3 1175 00534 4810